MYSORE PROVINCE,

APRIL, 1874.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

COLONEL R. J. MEADE, C. S. I.,

CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

FOR THE

MONTH OF APRIL, 1874.

PART I—A, IN EXTENSO.

JUDICIAL.—*Nil.*
DEPT. OF REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATION.—*Nil.*
MILITARY.

PART II—B, IN ABSTRACT.

JUDICIAL.
DEPT. OF REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATION.
MILITARY.

BANGALORE:

MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS,

1874.

PART I.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1874.

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From the Offg. Superintendent, Inam Settlement in Mysore, To the Inam Commissioner in Mysore, No. 176, dated Bangalore, 24th February 1874.

I have the honor to bring to your notice the procedure now existing with regard to the attachment of inams in cases of non-attendance of the inamdars when duly summoned. It causes trouble and annoyance to taluk officials and inamdars, and gives too much latitude to Shanbhogs. A remedy is proposed below by the alteration of para 13 of the Inam Procedure which, if approved, may be sanctioned from the 1st of the next official year.

2. When an inamdar fails to attend to a summons issued by the Inam Assistant, under Land Inam Rule XIII, and clause 13 of the Procedure, his inam is attached for one year from the date of the notice. Should the default continue beyond that term the inam is resumed. If however he appears within the term of grace, the inam is settled by the Assistant, a report being made to the Superintendent who orders its release, the mesne proceeds thereof for the period of attachment being credited to Government by the Revenue authorities under the aforesaid Rule. Resumption in many cases is less irksome to the landholder, for he still continues in possession, the full recorded beriz, or the neighbouring rates of similar land being levied from him as a Government ryot, in lieu of his former jodi. But in the case of attachment, the village officials enter into possession and work the land in batayi when it is cropped, and when it is waste the attachment is of course no punishment at all.

3. The simple remedy appears to be, to levy from the registered inamdar the full recorded assessment from the *date of attachment in each case until it is released*, and should it be finally resumed, the full beriz, or the neighbouring rates on similar land would according to the rules be imposed, and the arrears collected by the Revenue authorities. This will relieve the village officials of much trouble and unnecessary work, and the inamdar of much irritating interference. Should the jodi and beriz be equal, 10 per cent may properly be added to the latter as the full assessment to be collected pending attachment, as would be done under the Chief Commissioner's order No. 3103—111, dated 8th September 1873, for the imposition of the interim quit-rent in any case governed by similar conditions.

4. Para 13 of the Inam Procedure, as it now stands corrected by Chief Commissioner's No. 1625—45 of the 1st July 1873, and as it is proposed to modify it is shewn below in parallel columns for consideration and early orders.

As it now stands.

If the inamdar or his agent fail to appear in obedience to this notice, the Assistant will note the same in the register, entering in it all the information that can be obtained regarding the inam to enable the Inam Commissioner to dispose of the case. If the information is found insufficient for this purpose, the inam will be attached by the Assistant who will forward a list of such cases through the Inam Superintendent to the Commissioner of the Division to enforce the attachment of the lands in question pending the appearance of the inamdar. The proceeds of the lands during the period of attachment, will, as a general rule, be carried to the credit of Government, and will not be repayable to the inamdar.

As proposed for sanction.

If the inamdar or his agent fail to appear in obedience to this notice, the Assistant will note the same in the register, entering in it all the information that can be obtained regarding the inam to enable the Inam Superintendent to dispose of the case. If the information is found to be insufficient for this purpose, the inam will be attached as hereunder shewn pending the appearance of the inamdar.

(*a.*) The Assistant will, as heretofore, send in a list of such cases to the Inam Superintendent, who will apply to the Commissioner of the Division to direct the levy of full assessment on the inam land from the date of the Assistant's application until the attachment be released, or until further orders.

(*b.*) This practice is in lieu of and will supersede that now in existence, *viz.*, of the Revenue authorities taking charge of the cropped land and the proceeds thereof during such period of attachment.

(*c.*) The difference between the jodi and beriz will be thus levied as a fine for non-attendance, and as a general rule it will be carried to the credit of Government and not be repayable to the inamdar.

(*d.*) Should the jodi and beriz be equal in any case, 10 per cent will be added in addition thereto as the full interim assessment to be levied as above.

5. The procedure will be the same as at present with regard to the attachment and release; but the fine will be the *difference between the jodi and the beriz*, instead of the *proceeds of the land, when cropped*, being taken charge of by the Revenue authorities. It will simplify matters greatly, save the Revenue authorities trouble, and the inamdars much vexatious interference. The penalty also will fall on the inamdar, whether his land is cropped or not, which at present is not the case. I am glad to mention that Mr. Narasimmaiengar, who is doing his work intelligently at Hoskote, brought this to my notice, with a view to the practice being amended.

6. I have consulted Major Hill, the Officiating Commissioner of the Division, and have given him a copy of this letter; he quite concurs with me in the desirability of the change.

Survey Commissioner's Office, No. 395, dated Poona, 3rd March 1874.

Forwards the above proposed modification of procedure for the sanction of the Chief Commissioner; it appears to be in every way advantageous.

No. 76—Rev. 3, dated Bangalore, 4th April 1874.

Order thereon.—With the above, the Inam Commissioner forwards a letter received from the Superintendent of Inams suggesting a modification of para 13 of the Inam Procedure with regard to the attachment of inams in case of non-attendance of inamdars.

2. Having carefully read over the correspondence on the subject, Colonel Meade sees no necessity for any further alteration of the rule in question. Under it, the mesne proceeds of an inam during the period of attachment are taken by Government, and at the end of one year of attachment, the inam is resumed. These measures sufficiently meet the requirements of such cases. The treatment of the land while under attachment lies with the Revenue authorities, and may be left to them.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 631—Rev. 220, dated Camp Aynur, 6th March 1874.

With reference to your docket No. 4938—155, dated the 2nd December last, I have the honor to forward for the information of the Chief Commissioner, copy of a letter No. 830, dated the 25th ultimo, from the Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog, giving cover to a detailed report from Assistant Commissioner Mr. Cuningham, regarding the effect of the survey rules about the sale of waste lands on the Gollars of the Kankuppa Taluk.

2. I am of opinion that where the waste numbers in a village are less than 50, they might be sold separately, and in villages where the waste exceeds 50 numbers, they might be sold in lots up to the limits of numbers 50, *i. e.*, if two villages have respectively 150 and 200 waste numbers, they would be sold in 50 lots, in one case of three numbers each, and in the other of four numbers each.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, No. 830, dated Chitaldroog, 25th February 1874.

With reference to your docket No. 495, dated the 13th December last, and reminder No. 628, dated the 16th instant, I have the honor to submit herewith copy of a report received from Mr. Cuningham, Assistant Commissioner, on the result of the enquiries conducted by him in the matter of the complaints made by the Gollars of the Kankuppa Taluk, regarding the hardships entailed on them by the sale of waste lands for pasture, and to state with reference to the same that all that is required is that the Amildars should be ordered to sell the grazing not by whole villages, but in batches of numbers, as I do not think that any advantage would be obtained in putting up each waste field separately, and it would involve a great waste of time. Orders to this effect have been issued, and if the Gollars want grazing they can then buy it like any one else, batches in each village as they require.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 4th April 1874.

From the Assistant Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District, No. 150, dated Camp Hoskere, 19th February 1874.

In reply to your docket No. 855, dated the 22nd December, forwarding copies of the marginally noted correspondence, and directing an enquiry into the grievance of the Gollars in the Kankuppa Taluk with reference to the sale of pasture, I have the honor to report the result of enquiries made.

From Commr., No. 304, dated 29th Sept. 1873.
To do No. 467, dated 7th Oct. do
From do No. 495, dated 13th Dec. do

2. There are in all three to four thousand Gollars in the taluk, and their flocks are calculated to comprise about 18,000 head of sheep and goats. It is not possible to say positively what amount of income this represents, still less, to fix the profit. The man who acted as chief spokes-man, puts the income at Rs. 3 per 100 sheep, per annum for wool, and Rs. 40 to 50 per 100 head, by the sale of surplus stock; being about 25 lambs per 100, at one and a half to two rupees each. The receipts on account of wool are doubtless understated; for they are put exactly at the sum which used to be levied annually as a tax.

3. In addition to these items of revenue they are paid by the ryots for manure, though they declare that it is only in British India that the ryots pay them, and that here they give the manure in exchange for being allowed to graze their flocks on the ryots' stubble fields.

4. The income thus derived is in addition to what they make as cultivators: for instance their spokes-man pays Rs. 50 yearly in land revenue, and keeps 100 head of sheep and 50 of goats besides. They of course enjoy the same privileges as the other ryots in their respective villages, as to the right of grazing on the free pasturage, but their flocks are so large that the pasturage of their own, and the free numbers is quite insufficient for their requirements. They have therefore been in the habit of combining together several men's sheep and goats, and driving the large flock, thus formed, from village to village, only staying in one place so long as the grass remains abundant.

5. Before the Revenue Survey settlement, grazing on waste numbers was free, but those who owned sheep and goats were taxed at the rate of Rs. 3 per 100 head of sheep, and rupees one and half per hundred head of goats. After paying that tax in one village, they were free to graze all over the country. The tax was repealed the year before the settlement of the taluk.

6. The Survey Settlement has materially altered the conditions under which grazing is enjoyed by introducing the principle of competition. The villagers no longer possess the right of grazing indiscriminately over the waste lands of their village; the rights of pasturage, except on those acres reserved as free grazing for village cattle, being open to the highest bidder at the annual auction sales.

7. In point of fact, competition is little or not at all understood, and seldom put in force. The ordinary practice is for the villagers to combine and buy the grazing in a lump, in the name of some chosen representative, usually the Patel, who distributes the land among the ryots and collects from them the proportions of the price bid; or the Patel takes all the grazing without consulting the villagers, and by subletting it makes a considerable profit. To suggest bidding against the Patel is like counselling revolt against constituted authority. The people are afraid to oppose him. He must be a "big man" who will dare to bid against his Gauda, and, as a rule, it is only when there are two parties in the village at enmity one with another, that there is any competition, and then the amount bid represents the strength of their hatred, not the value of the grazing.

8. This being so, the Gollars now find that, instead of paying a fixed tax once and for all, they are called upon to pay in every fresh village that they visit, and the amount demanded depends only on the fancy of the Gauda; they are practically at his mercy, but whether they are really charged highly or not I cannot say; the only estimate I have been able to get of the cost of grazing was Rs. 60 to 70 paid in one year for a flock of 500 sheep. There is no danger of this being put too low. It represents 12 to 14 rupees per hundred sheep per annum instead of Rs. 3, and taken with the Gollars' own estimate of receipts, gives an annual income of 30 to 40 rupees per hundred head per annum.

9. The Survey Rules, if properly enforced, create a perfect system of "free trade" in pasture lands; any hardship that arises to the Gollars specially does so from the manner of enforcing the rules. I am told that if the assessed waste numbers are put up one by one, and the unassessed waste in tracts, as they should be, no one bids for them. I doubt if the practice has been fairly tried; in the recently settled taluks, where the same is said it cannot have been tried, much trouble is saved to both taluk and village officials by selling the grazing in a lump, but it simply excludes any one, not an inhabitant of the village, from buying any grazing in it.

10. In many villages there is far more waste land than the villagers themselves can possibly want for pasture; and what is wanted is some activity and intelligence on the part of the Amildar in pointing

out to the people the great advantage of acting for themselves, and in dividing the pasture lands so as to suit the villagers on the one hand, and outsiders on the other, with the system of competition thoroughly understood and efficiently worked, the Gollars cannot be unduly affected, unless the population increases here more quickly than in the surrounding parts of the country,—that is a contingency which cannot be provided against, but is not likely to occur.

No. 77—Rev. 4, dated Bangalore, 4th April 1874.

Order thereon.—With the above letter, the Commissioner of the Nagar Division submits copy of a letter from the Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District, giving cover to a report from Mr. Cuningham regarding the effect of the introduction by the Survey and Settlement Department, of a system under which waste lands used for grazing purposes are sold by auction.

2. Mr. Ricketts' proposal appears to the Chief Commissioner to be unobjectionable; but as its adoption involves a departure from the Survey Rule on the subject, the point is referred to the Survey Commissioner for opinion.

3. The success of the measure introduced by the Survey entirely depends on the exertions of Amildars to break down the tyrannical influence exercised by the Patels.

4. Colonel Meade remarks that, in many parts of the Province, individuals possess large flocks of sheep and goats and droves of cattle which they breed and sell. Any special provision which would have the effect of setting apart on favorable terms lands properly belonging to the community, for the convenience and benefit of such individuals, would be equally unjust to the State and public.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Letter from the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, No. 649—228, dated 12th March 1874 on Government Proceedings and Order Rev. 87 of 16th January 1874.

No. 126—Rev. 2, dated Bangalore, 6th April 1874.

Order thereon.—In the order of 16th January 1874, the Commissioner of Nagar was directed to submit a full explanation—(1) as to the failure of the Shanbhogs in the settled taluks of his Division to keep their accounts in the new form prescribed for adoption; and (2) as to whether there was any truth in a description which had appeared in the public prints of the condition of the survey *bánds* in the Chanagiri Taluk.

2. Mr. Ricketts now forwards, with his remarks, reports on both points from Colonel Bruce, Deputy Commissioner, and Mr. Krishnaswamaiengar, Assistant Commissioner, respectively; but the Offg. Commissioner has overlooked the fact that his report was intended to deal with the state of the accounts in all the settled taluks, and not with those in Channagiri alone, to which taluk the information supplied in this correspondence is limited.

Accounts.

3. The subjoined analysis shews the extent to which each of the new forms has up to the present time been brought into use in this taluk. The statements given in each report are for purposes of comparison set out in parallel columns.

Form No.	According to the Deputy Commissioner's Report.	According to the Assistant Commissioner's Report.
1	Not adopted.	Not adopted.
2	Written up for 1872—73 in all Magnis but one.	Not written up for either 1872—73 or 1873—74.
3	Not adopted.	Written up for some villages of one Magani.
4	Do.	Not adopted.
5	Written up for 1872—73 in all Magnis but one for 1872—73.	Written up for 1872—73.
6	Do.	Do.
7	Do.	Not written up Villagewar.
8	Do.	Written up only for 1873—74.
9	Do.	Do.
10	Do.	Not adopted.
11	Is being adopted.	Not written up Grammwar for any year, and only in some villages for 1873—74.
12	Completed wholly in 5 Magnis and partially in three; no returns received from the remaining four Magnis.	Prepared in the prescribed form.

There is considerable variance between the two statements; but the Deputy Commissioner's details refer to the whole taluk, while those of the Assistant Commissioner seem to apply only to those villages to which the 12 Shanbhogs, whom he had up before him, were attached.

4. The taluk was settled in 1870—71, and the new forms of accounts were in the hands of the Shanbhogs in September 1872. They have had therefore two seasons during which all work ought to have been done according to these forms; but the analysis given above shews that not a single one of the 12 forms has been adopted to its full extent. Nos. 1 and 4 have not yet been adopted at all; Nos. 2, 3, 7, 8, 9 and 10 are adopted here and there in some of the Magnis, and only Nos. 5, 6 and 12 have come into what may be called general use.

5. The Chief Commissioner regards this state of affairs as highly discreditable to all the officers and officials responsible for the due introduction of these forms into the taluk.

6. He has carefully read the explanations submitted, and he is unable to see why, in the hands of an able or energetic District Officer, the new system of accounts, for the year just expired at least, should not have been universally adopted throughout the taluk. Repeated orders have been issued on the subject, and the absolute necessity of using the new forms above in the newly settled taluks, if the full benefits of the survey and settlement are to be obtained, has been pointed out and enjoined over and over again on all concerned.

7. The Chief Commissioner cannot accept the fact of the Shanbhogs having grievances regarding their remuneration as an excuse for their culpable negligence and remissness in the matter of these new forms. "Advice" and "explanation" and "personal remonstrance" seem to have been thrown away, and though Colonel Meade is ready to entertain favorably any practicable proposals for lightening their work, or for its more equitable distribution, he cannot allow the effect of well considered orders of Government to be neutralized by their gross disobedience.

8. Colonel Bruce remarks that, until the emoluments of these Shanbhogs have been permanently settled, they can hardly be expected to keep all the accounts, "without being subjected to a degree of compulsion which is not desirable." But on Colonel Bruce's own shewing all remonstrance has been used in vain, while he even adds that some of the Shanbhogs, who were suspended by him for their neglect and disobedience in this matter, were not sorry for it, as they were thereby relieved from underpaid labor for a time. The Chief Commissioner cannot permit such gross neglect of the special duty of this class to pass without serious notice, and therefore directs that the Deputy Commissioner will at once dismiss the three Shanbhogs whose accounts may be in the worst order, or whom he considers the most obstructive, and that he will warn the others that, unless all

their accounts are written up in the proper form by the end of the current revenue year, they also will be dismissed.

9. Much of the responsibility for the present state of matters rests on the Amildar of the Taluk, whose alleged repeated orders seem to have been attended with no effect. But the Chief Commissioner cannot believe that he has interested himself in this most important part of the duties of his office as he was bound to do, and to mark his sense of this failure on his part. Colonel Meade directs that he be reduced from the 2nd to the 3rd Grade of Amildars.

10. The Chief Commissioner regrets that he cannot affirm that the efforts of Colonel Bruce in the matter have been such as to warrant his being "publicly absorbed from all blame." It was his duty to have himself personally taken measures to rectify the neglect of the settlement rules in respect of the due introduction of the new forms into the taluk, and, if he found this from any cause impossible, to have brought the subject to prominent notice, instead of allowing matters to drift on in a manner that could only lead to extreme disorder and confusion, and ultimately, if unchecked, to serious injury to the success of the settlement. That the very grave irregularities which exist have been made known at all, is due not to the District Officer, but to the Survey Department.

11. The Chief Commissioner deems it to be necessary to add that every District Officer is *personally* responsible for the due adoption of the new system in its integrity in all settled taluks of his District, and that he cannot be excused where any such shortcomings exist as those brought to notice in these reports.

12. The state of the boundary marks in this taluk calls for special notice. Mr. Krishnaswamaiengar reports that, during his jamabandi tour, about 50 per cent of these marks were found in good order, about 25 per cent seemed to "require slight repair" and the rest were "loose and damaged." This is not a satisfactory state of things, and it is no excuse that of the "loose and damages" marks most were in waste land. It is as imperative that marks in waste lands shall be kept in as good condition as those in cultivated lands, and the Chief Commissioner does not see how there should be any difficulty in the working of the rule by which the cost of repairing them is to be defrayed from a percentage of the sale proceeds of the right of pasturage over the waste lands whose boundaries they define. The Assistant Commissioner gives no idea as to the number of marks he examined during his tour, and he should accordingly report before the 15th of June that he has carefully examined at least 5 per cent of all the boundary marks in the taluk; these marks to be selected from villages throughout the different magnis.

13. The Chief Commissioner takes this opportunity of again reminding all District Officers that the due maintenance of boundary marks in perfect repair is essential to the realization of the advantages to be looked for from the introduction of the survey and settlement, and that no excuse will be admitted for neglect of the same.

14. With regard to para 13 of Colonel Bruce's letter it will suffice to remark that the Commissioner of the Division should of course, as a rule, address the Deputy Commissioner of the District in such matters and not the latter's Assistants, where, in cases of emergency, or for any special reason the latter are addressed direct, they should be so through the Deputy Commissioner.

15. With regard to para 2 of this order, the Offg. Commissioner will cause a close enquiry to be made into the state of the accounts and the boundary marks in the other settled taluks not yet reported on, and will submit the result at as early a date as possible.

16. The attention of all Commissioners of Divisions and District Officers is specially drawn to this order.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 10th April 1874.

Statements* shewing the number of Rahadaris supplied to, and issued from, each District in the Nundydroog Division, during the months of September, October, November and December 1873.

* Herewith forwarded, to be returned to this Office.

No. 184—Rev. 4, dated Bangalore, 10th April 1874.

Order thereon.—On an examination of the above, it is observed that, in the case of the Kolar and Toomkoor Districts, the number of Rahadaris entered in one month's statement as remaining in stock at the close of the month does not tally with the number shewn in the succeeding month's statement under the head "Balance at the close of last month," the latter entry being in some cases less than, and in others even more than, the former.

The attention of the Commissioner of Nundydroog is drawn to these discrepancies.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. Department, Rev. No. 216, dated Bangalore, 24th February 1874.

With reference to Proceedings under date the 4th December 1873, No. 5045—143, I have the honor to inform you that the Deputy Commissioner of Toomkoor recommends the appointment of three Inspectors, at 25 rupees each, for three months, for collecting the duty on opium, &c., and to request that the Chief Commissioner's sanction may be obtained for the temporary entertainment of the establishment at a cost of Rs. 75 per mensem.

2. The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore has not as yet sent in a proposition for the establishment required in his District. A reminder has been forwarded on the subject.

No. 185—Rev. 5, dated Bangalore, 10th April 1874.

Order thereon.—As recommended in the foregoing letter, the Chief Commissioner sanctions the temporary employment, for three months, of three Inspectors, * at a cost of Rs. 75 per mensem, for collecting the duty on opium, &c, in the Toomkoor District.

* On Rs. 25 each.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 509—Rev. 172, dated Shimoga, 6th January 1874.

I have the honor to state for information of the Chief Commissioner that, in the town of Chitaldroog, a police peon had been detailed specially to look after the Karanji channel and to supervise the water-supply therefrom to the town; but since the organization of the Police Force, the peon was withdrawn. The matter was duly discussed by the Municipal Board, and it was finally resolved that, as the services of a Nirganti to look after the water-supply were absolutely necessary, a person should be entertained at Rs. 5 per mensem, the cost being met from the Municipal Budget provision under "Reserve—Repairs." As it appears from the Deputy Commissioner's report that a Nirganti has been already entertained in anticipation of sanction, I request that the Chief Commissioner's sanction may be obtained to this necessary establishment.

No. 189—Rev. 4, dated Bangalore, 10th April 1874.

Order thereon.—Under the circumstances represented, the employment of a peon on a salary of Rs. 5 per mensem for the conservancy of the Karanji channel in the town of Chitaldroog is sanctioned. The charge will be met from the source pointed out by the Commissioner.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Survey and Inam Commissioner, Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 276, dated Bangalore, 16th February 1874.

I have the honor to forward for the decision of the Chief Commissioner, a question raised by the Inam Superintendent regarding *inams* on which the full *jodi* entered in the accounts has not been paid; of these there are two classes. 1st class.—Those resumed by Diwan Purnaiya, but are still enjoyed free of rent, or on a trifling *jodi* called *jafti kanike*. By Secretary's letter No. 5161—153 of 9th January 1871, it was decided that this class should be confirmed on half quit-rent. 2nd class.—Those *inams* on which the *jodi* entered in the *jari* accounts has in some cases not been paid at all, and in other cases only partially.

2. It is not difficult to understand how the payment of *jodi*, of which partial and even total remissions were granted in case of non-cultivation, could be evaded by the collusion of the Village Officers in converting a temporary into a permanent remission. I cannot see that this 2nd class of *inams* are entitled to any more liberal treatment than was accorded to the 1st class; I would, therefore, propose that all such *inams* be confirmed on the old *jodi* as entered in the accounts, with a quit-rent in addition of half the difference between the *jodi* so fixed and the survey assessment. The case of these *inams* is worse than that of the 1st class, for in those it would appear that the resumption had been condoned by a recognized payment. In this 2nd class the tenure of the *inam* was conditional on a certain payment, the cessation of which, except by special remission, involved immediate forfeiture; these inams are therefore *defacto* lapses at the present time, and their continuance on any terms short of the full assessment is an act of grace.

No. 192—Rev. 14, dated Bangalore, 10th April 1874.

Order thereon.—The proposals of the Inam Commissioner set forth in the above letter, regarding the treatment of *inams* on which the full *jodi* entered in the accounts has not been paid, appear to the Chief Commissioner to be fair and simple, and are accordingly sanctioned.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 10th April 1874.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. R. 219, dated Bangalore, 27th February 1874.

I have the honor to submit for the approval of the Chief Commissioner a form of license, which, it is proposed, that the Abkari farmers should issue to the vendors of toddy.

2. This course is required by Act XXI of 1856, which is introduced into Mysore.

3. The form has been prepared in accordance with the suggestions of the Deputy Commissioners of this Division.

Form of Retail Toddy, &c. License.

Registered No.

Name of License-holder.

Name of Vendor or Shopman.

Locality.

We do hereby grant a license for the retail vend of toddy or ganja or majim or opium produced in the Mysore country to————————in the Taluk of Bangalore in the District of————in the Nundydroog Division on the following conditions.

I. This license is not transferable by sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise, and no other persons than those mentioned in the license shall have power to act under this license.

II. The license-holder shall purchase toddy, &c., from the Government farmers or their sub-contractors.

III. Sale of toddy, &c., shall be made only in the shop for which this license is granted and not elsewhere upon any pretext whatever.

IV. The toddy sold shall not be diluted or adulterated, or be kept more than four days.

V. The license-holder shall not give toddy, &c. in any quantity whatever, either directly or indirectly, to any European, Non-Commissioned Warrant Officer or private soldier, or to any European, East Indian or Native women wearing European clothing connected with or related to men of these classes, and that he will not permit disorderly behaviour in his shop or premises, and will not suffer any gambling whatsoever therein, and will not knowingly permit persons of bad character to meet therein, nor permit any person to take toddy, &c., in any such quantity as to produce stupefaction of such person. Information of suspicious characters shall be given to the Magistrate or Police Officer.

VI. The license-holder shall not sell to any person more than four seers (measure) of toddy, or ½ seer (weight) of ganja, or ½ seer (weight) of majim, or 3 tolas of opium to be consumed in the shop. He shall not allow any one to take the same out of his shop on any pretence whatever, with the exception of holders of licenses for *Maddath khanas* who are permitted to purchase and remove two seers weight of opium for the preparation of *Maddath* on producing a pass signed by the contractor or contractors. The bakers also shall be allowed to remove the quantity of toddy specified in the pass held by them.

VII. The license-holder shall receive ready money only for toddy, &c., sold. The shop shall be closed by 9 P. M. and not opened before 6 A. M.

VIII. The shop shall have only one door, and no windows, &c. shall be allowed in rear or at the ends of the building. The bar where toddy, &c. is sold shall be opposite to the entrance door, or so situated that all persons inside the shop can be seen by any one passing to and fro in the street, and no second room used for the sale of toddy, &c. shall be kept open for customers.

IX. The license-holder shall not sell toddy, &c. for less than the minimum prices as follows:—

The Prices in the District Head Quarters.

Toddy :	Anna per measuring seer.	*Ganja* :	At Rs. per maund of 24 lbs.
Opium ...	Malva at Rs. per lb.	*Majim* ...	1st sort at Rs. per lb.
	Country at Rs. per lb.		2nd sort at Rs. per lb.

In the Kasabas of Taluks.

Toddy:	Anna per measuring seer.	*Ganja*:	At Rs. per maund of 24 lbs.
Opium ...	Malva at Rs. per lb.	*Majim* ..	1st sort at Rs. per lb.
	Country at Rs. per lb.		2nd sort at Rs. per lb.

In the Villages.

Toddy:	Anna per measuring seer.	*Ganja*:	At Rs. per maund of 24 lbs.
Opium ..	Malva at Rs. per lb.	*Majim* ...	1st sort at Rs. per lb.
	Country at Rs. per lb.		2nd sort at Rs. per lb.

X. A breach of the above conditions and restrictions will subject the holder of this license and vendor to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100 and to the immediate forfeiture of the license.

XI. This license shall continue in force till the 31st March 1874, and no longer. It is subject to the payment of the usual *mohatarfa* tax.

No. 187—Rev. 6, dated Bangalore, 10th April 1874.

Order thereon.—With the foregoing letter, the Officiating Commissioner of Nundydroog submits for approval a form of license, which, it is proposed, that the Abkari farmers should issue to toddy vendors.

2. From the opening clause of the form, it is observed that the license for the retail sale of toddy is intended to include that of drugs also. The Chief Commissioner considers that the two should not be so associated together, but that one license should issue for the vend of toddy and another for that of drugs.

3. The quantity authorized in clause VI to be sold to one person for consumption in the shop, seems to Colonel Meade to be excessive as regards both toddy and drugs.

4. The Chief Commissioner considers that a new clause might with advantage be added in toddy as well as arrack licenses vesting the Deputy Commissioner with authority, on occasions of troops marching past, or whenever a serious disturbance of the public peace is apprehended on reasonable grounds, to direct that liquor shops in the immediate vicinity shall be kept closed until the occasion for the issue of the order has past.

5. The above suggestions should be considered by the Commissioner with a view to the form of license being revised in accordance therewith.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 10th April 1874.

Extract from the Register of Cases referred for the orders of the Inam Commissioner.

Serial Register No.	..	(3.)
Date of Reference	..	18th December 1873.
Taluk	.	Kolar.
Village and No. of Case	..	Nukanahalli case No. 12.
Registers Sheet No.	..	(10.)

Object of Reference.

On a complaint from Toti Sita on the 23rd August 1873, that the temple of Lakshminarayanaswami was in a dilapidated condition, and that no worship had been rendered for 10 or 11 years, the Amildar was called upon to report. He stated in reply No. 324 of the 15th September, that no service had been performed for 6 years, on account of the dilapidated state of the temple, and that the Pujari had removed the idol therefrom to his own house at Jannagatta, where he alleged he continued to perform the worship.

2. The Settlement Officer Mr. Syed Nasiruddin, remarked on the register of that *inam* in May 1872 as follows:—

"The pagoda is said to be in good order and worship performed."

3. The case was confirmed by Captain Cole in May 1872, but the title-deed has not been issued. On the complaint of Sita in August 1873, it was ordered that further proceedings therein should be stayed pending receipt of reply from the Amil, and from the Settlement Officer, who was directed to visit the institution and report the exact state of the case on the register. The report of the Amil is given in para 1, and Mr. Syed Nasiruddin has replied to the effect—

a. that the original building is in good order, but the addition thereto is not complete.

b. that he recommended the confirmation, on the information given by the Shanbhog and Pujari who concealed the fact of the discontinuance of the worship to the principal idol, &c.

4. I consider that the confirmation should be cancelled and the *inam* resumed under the rules in force, and refer the case for your consideration and orders. The conduct of the Shanbhog and Inamdar has been brought to the notice of the Commissioner of the Division for such orders as he may think necessary to take in the matter.

Inam Commissioner's orders, No. 241, dated Bangalore, 12th February 1874.

Though the title-deed in this case has not been issued, yet the *inam* was confirmed by Captain Cole, when he was acting as Inam Commissioner, on erroneous information given him by the Assistant Mr. Syed Nasiruddin, who represents that he was misinformed by the Shanbhog and the Pujari, the latter being the person chiefly interested. Colonel Anderson fully agrees with Colonel Puckle, that the confirmation of this *inam* should be cancelled, but refers the case for the decision of the Chief Commissioner, as it was confirmed by Captain Cole when acting as Inam Commissioner.

2. Colonel Anderson cannot consider that Mr. Syed Nasiruddin exhibited due care in obtaining information regarding this case.

No. 193—Rev. 15, dated Bangalore, 10th April 1874.

Order thereon.—In the foregoing, the Inam Commissioner reports for orders a case in which an *inam* in the Kolar Taluk was confirmed by Captain Cole when acting Inam Commissioner under erroneous information supplied by his Assistant.

2. Under the circumstances represented, the confirmation of the *inam* in question is cancelled. The *jodi* of Rs. 3—6—0 payable thereon will be struck off the accounts, and the land resumed and subjected to the payment of the full assessment.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 13th April 1874.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 499, dated Camp Annegeri, 25th March 1874.

I beg to refer the following case for the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

2. The case of the *jodi inam* village Vengalammanahalli in the Maddagiri Taluk was in the course of the *inam* settlement of that taluk disposed of by Mr. Subba Rao, Assistant in the Inam Department.

3. According to the old accounts the value of this village was recorded at Rs. 290—14—6, and the *jodi* at Rs. 174—8—9. The old area recorded was acres 536·85.

Old accounts-area 536·85.

Value	Rs. 290	14	6
Jodi	„ 174	8	9

Old valuation ...	Rs. 290	14	6
For prospective improvements ...	„ 159	1	6
Revised valuation ...	Rs. 450	0	0

4. Mr. Subba Rao had the village measured by his Surveyor, who stated that the gross area was acres 1,220. The assessment was raised to Rs. 450, by including a discretionary charge on account of prospective improvements of Rs. 159—1—6. I must note that this revised and increased valuation was by no means commensurate with the increase over the area stated by the old accounts ascertained by the Survey.

5. The village was confirmed by the Inam Commissioner on the base of the revised valuation. It was held in three shares, half being enjoyed by a widow one Giriyamma and the other half in two shares by two other persons; on Giriyamma's death her share would have lapsed to Government. Giriyamma's share was confirmed on a combined quit-rent of Rs. 156 a year, and the other half to the two co-sharers on a combined quit-rent of Rs. 104, the total combined quit-rent being thus Rs. 260. "The rate charged "on the widow's share was half, and it was declared not to lapse to the "State on her death but to become by virtue of the settlement heritable "and alienable;" this concession is the cause of the combined quit-rent on Giriyamma's half exceeding that on the other half. The title-deeds of this settlement were issued for delivery by the Amildar on the 8th May 1871.

Para 3 of Summary appended.

"The widow Giriyamma petitioned Captain Cole against the heavy rate of quit-rent imposed on her "share based on the revised valuation, and requested that it might be "calculated on the actual rental. On Mr. Gopalaiya's recommendation, "the Amildar was asked to ascertain the rental of the village." He reported that the actual rental of the village from all sources was Rs. 243—7—6.

Para 4, Summary appended.

6. On the 17th May 1872 Captain Cole passed the following orders. "The best plan is to fix the "quit-rent on the valuation now put by the Amildar as an *adinterim* quit-rent, and refer such a case to "the Survey Department for survey and valuation. The combined quit-rent (½ *jodi* Rs. 87—4—4+ "quit rent Rs. 17—3—10). Rs. 106 to which the petitioner Giriyamma also agrees before me. The "said Giriyamma also agrees to the survey." Giriyamma wanted "orders to be passed to the Amildar "for the levy of the reduced quit-rent, but Captain Cole told her to await reply of the Inam Commission- "er to a reference on the subject. But on the 10th August 1872 (no reference on this subject having "been made to the Inam Commissioner and no orders consequently having been received from him) "Captain Cole directed on Giriyamma's arzi No. 507, that orders should be sent to the Amildar to carry "out his decision of the 17th May 1872. A *hukum* was accordingly sent to the Amildar, No. 422 of "the 13th idem."

7. On the 20th May 1872, Captain Cole addressed me a letter, No. 73, copy of which is appended, requesting survey of this village. This is the main and sole ostensible object of this letter. The bare facts of Colonel Clerk's decision of a dispute about the amount of quit-rent, and of Giriyamma having agreed to pay an *adinterim* quit-rent were alluded to in a passing way. The register was sent, which among the numerous entries written over it in the ordinary unsystematic manner may have contained also a record of Captain Cole's decision of the 17th May, reducing the quit-rent fixed by Colonel Clerk's decision. I asked no farther questions, but ordered the survey of the village at once, that appearing to be the prime and main point referred to me. I had been placed in charge of the Office of the Inam Commissioner on the 15th May, two days before the date of this reference. In fact, the two letters, that placing me in charge and Captain Cole's reference, No. 73, must have reached me almost simultaneously.

8. I might have even then asked the question why is Colonel Clerk's decision to be re-opened, or can it in accordance with precedent be re-opened, and now probably I should at once ask this question, but the fact of the previous decision and the consent to pay a reduced *jodi* were touched on very lightly and in entire subordination to the main subject of the letter, the immediate survey of the village.

9. This village has been now surveyed, and the gross valuation amounts to Rs. 1,156—2—4, the alleged valuation of the old accounts being Rs. 290--14--6, and Mr. Subba Rao's revised valuation Rs. 450. The mode in which the survey valuation would affect the combined quit-rent is shewn in the following statement.

Rs. 17—2—4, on account of unarable land is omitted as this land is not of the nature intended to be included in the valuation.

Combined Quit-rent.

	By Colonel Clerk's Settlement.	By Survey Valuation.
Giriyamma	Rs. 156	Rs. 333
The other two shares	„ 104	„ 149
Total.....	„ 260	„ 482

A difference of Rs. 222 a year on the whole, and Rs. 333 Giriyamma's combined quit-rent according to the survey valuation instead of Rs. 156 as fixed in the first settlement, against which she petitioned as excessive and actually obtained an order for a reduction to Rs. 106 from Captain Cole.

10. Now there are two points on which the orders of the Chief Commissioner are required. Colonel Clerk's decision was full and complete and the title-deeds had been issued. Captain Cole's order passed on the 17th May 1872, and issued on the 10th of the following August, setting this on one side, and reducing the *jodi* fixed by Colonel Clerk from Rs. 156 to Rs. 106, was evidently an unauthorized one. In the first place, he even as Inam Commissioner had no authority to alter a decision already passed, and secondly, he had ceased to be Inam Commissioner two days before, and if he thought any modification of previous decisions required should have referred it to me for the taking of what further steps might be called for. Captain Cole's order reducing the *jodi* appears to me to be clearly unauthorized, and it should be set aside, and the full *jodi* according to Colonel Clerk's decision, or Rs. 156, be levied from Giriyamma.

11. The next point is whether the Chief Commissioner considers that there is reason for setting aside and cancelling the title-deed issued on the 8th May 1871, and issuing fresh title-deeds on the base of the survey valuation. The present combined quit-rent is Rs. 260 a year, and that which would result from the adoption of the survey valuation is Rs. 482 a year. Rupees 222 a year perhaps is not much in the revenue of a State like Mysore, but the principle involved is the main point to be considered.

12. This case is a somewhat remarkable and by no means a satisfactory one in any point of view. I would request attention to the Amildar's report that Rs. 243--7--6 was "the total estimated revenue of "the village from all sources;" it is impossible that this Amildar could not have been aware that in stating this he was stating what was grossly false, or he accepted the reports of subordinate persons and purposely refrained from checking their trustworthiness. Para 7 of the appended summary shews the valuation of this village as follows according to the survey.

	Acres.	Assessment. Rs. As. P.
Dry	1,082·70	755 1 0
Wet	9·28	47 3 9
Garden	67·47	353 14 6
Total.....	1,159·45	1,156 2 4

It is utterly impossible that a village of the above areas of each kind of land could be fairly valued at Rs. 243. The Amildar may plead that he was misinformed, but in a case of this nature he had no business to allow himself to be misinformed. He should have seen and judged for himself; of him, at any rate I trust that a signal example may be made. I know nothing of the man or his previous character, nothing more than the facts stated in this letter. Opinions may differ as to the discretion shewn in trusting to an Amildar's unchecked report on such a matter, but regarding the Amildar's conduct I do not think there can be two opinions.

13. The report received from the Superintendent, Inam Settlement, regarding this case, is appended hereto; I beg that it may be returned when no longer required.

14. I find that the reduction of *jodi* in this case made by Captain Cole was the occasion of your memo to me No. 4361—13 of the 31st October last, and on my asking for explanation of the cause for this memo I received your No. 5666—169 of the 13th January last, which, however, is apparently mistaken in more than one of the facts bearing on this case.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 13th April 1874.

No. 241—REV. 20, DATED BANGALORE, 13TH APRIL 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—In the above letter, the Inam Commissioner submits for orders the case of the *jodi inam* village of Vengalammanahalli in the Maddagiri Taluk of the Toomkoor District.

2. The Chief Commissioner thinks that there can be no question that Captain Cole's proceedings in the case under reference, as regards his orders of 17th May and 10th August 1872, were unauthorized, and that they should be at once cancelled, and Colonel Clerk's original settlement maintained. But the reduced quit-rent proposed in the former order of the 17th May 1872 was distinctly described in it as an *adinterim* quit-rent, and as the second order merely directed the Amildar to give effect to the former one, Captain Cole does not appear to have intended to substitute such reduced quit-rent *permanently* on his own authority. His proceedings were nevertheless improper, and must be treated as invalid.

3. The difference between the Inam and Survey Departments' measurements of the gross area of the village is insufficient to call for any action on that head.

4. The assessment valuation of the village is variously stated as noted in the * margin, the inam settlement being based on its own estimate, and it is shewn in this correspondence that under that settlement the Government has suffered a loss of Rs. 222 annually, if the value be taken at the full amount ascertained by the survey.

* 1. In old accounts	Rs.	290	14	6
2. By Inam Dept.	,,	450	0	0
3. By Amildar	,,	243	7	6
4. By Survey	,,	1,156	2	4

5. The survey valuation, however, is the full maximum amount of assets, if all the land were occupied, and it can hardly be assumed that this is the case or nearly so, while the rates of assessment heretofore obtaining in the village may have been low.

6. Still, the Chief Commissioner concurs with Colonel Anderson that the Amildar's valuation is open to grave suspicion, when contrasted with the results obtained by the Survey. The Commissioner of Nundydroog is requested to refer the case at once to the Deputy Commissioner for careful personal enquiry and early report, as to the area of each class of land under cultivation during each year from 1868--69 to 1872--73 inclusive, and the assessment of the same according to the authorized rates in force during that period. The matter should be disposed of without delay, and the name of the Amildar concerned reported.

7. The cancelment of Captain Cole's orders will leave the case as it stood under Colonel Clerk's settlement, which should not be disturbed, or interfered with, unless strong and adequate ground therefor be adduced hereafter.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 17th April 1874.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. R. 210, dated Bangalore, 16th February 1874.

I have the honor to report that considerable diversity of practice prevails in the several Districts of this Division with respect to the planter's right to withered trees, which may be situated in the open space in front of villages, near wells and temples, and on bye-paths leading to temples and weekly markets. In some instances, the planter's right to them is acknowledged on the condition of his replacing them by one or two plants, while in others the trees are sold on behalf of Government on the ground that the original ownership is not established by documentary evidence, and that the trees happen to be situated on public lands.

2. As it is desirable to hold forth every inducement to ryots to plant trees which are likely to be of public utility, I would suggest for the Chief Commissioner's consideration the advisability of extending to the case of such trees the principle laid down in Circular No. 4529—85 of the 28th November 1870 with respect to the ownership of topes.

No. 380—Rev. 11, dated Bangalore, 17th April 1874.

Order thereon.—Whenever the right of individuals to withered trees which may be situated in the open space in front of villages, near wells and temples, and on bye-paths leading to temples and markets, is established, the course directed in the Circular of the 28th November 1870, No. 4529—85, should be followed.

2. Where the right of an individual in any tree or trees has been once established, the same should be registered for future reference.

3. In such cases where no individual rights exist, the timber should be sold, and the proceeds applied to provide for the replacement of fallen trees in localities, as those stated, or to extend plantations about villages. The Patel may very properly be vested with authority to realize and utilize such proceeds for the general benefit of the village; but should in no case be allowed to appropriate them, as one of the perquisites of his office.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Offg. Superintendent of the Inam Settlement, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 142, dated Bangalore, 28th March 1874.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's order No. 6081—256 of the 2nd February 1874, I have the honor to submit for his consideration the following observations.

2. It has always been the practice to register and deal with abandoned *inams*, agreeably to the rules in force, when such are brought to notice by the taluk authorities. But the *inams* in the Channagiri Taluk, alluded to in para 3 of my letter No. 103, dated 9th December 1873, had been resumed by competent authority more than 14 years ago, and at the time of the *inam* enquiry were Government lands paying *kandayam*. The Revenue authorities probably failed at the time to strike them off the *inam* accounts although they resumed them, and did not bring the fact of this omission to notice.

3. However on receipt of the instructions, I issued a circular to all the Amildars of hitherto settled taluks, calling for a return of any such omissions, and shall duly strike them off in a separate register to be opened for the purpose, if there be any. I have also instructed the Assistants, when sending in the completion reports, to make special enquiries on the subject.

4. Perhaps the Revenue authorities might be called on by the Chief Commissioner to correct such omissions, as by No. 777—40, dated 28th April 1872, this Department is directed only to take cognizance of such *inams* as are actually in existence. The special enquiry shall at all events be made and the result recorded.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 20th April 1874.

No. 459—Rev. 2, dated Bangalore, 20th April 1874.

Order thereon.—It has been brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner in the correspondence closing with the above letter that the taluk authorities do not invariably bring abandoned and non-existing *inams* to the notice of the Inam Department at the time of settlement, and that in consequence such *inams* are not in every case brought on the General Register and struck off as missing *inams* as required by rules of that Department.

2. The attention of the Revenue Officers is accordingly directed to the subject, and measures will be taken to correct such omissions in taluks already settled, and to obviate their occurrence in those which may hereafter be brought under the operations of the Inam Department.

3. The Inam Assistants should however invariably follow the course laid down in para 2 of the Chief Commissioner's order No. 6081—256 of the 2nd February 1874.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

Inam Settlement Office, No. 168, dated Bangalore, 10th February 1874.

Chikballapur Taluk, Dibbur Village, Case No. 2.

The Inam Commissioner with his docket No. *170 of the 1st February 1874, forwards for report, three petitions addressed to the Chief Commissioner,—2 by Shanbhog Chandrappa, *Dharmakarta* of Chennakesava Devaru *Devasthan*, and 1 by Pujari Venkatramana.

* Enclosures returned.

2. The petitioners state—

(*a.*) that the temple of Chennakesava Devaru has an inam of five *kudus* of dry, and ten *kudus* of wet attached to it, and that the Pujari duly renders service and enjoys the *inam.*;

(*b.*) that the institution being small, the forefathers of one of the petitioners, Chandrappa, expended Rs. 10,000 to enlarge it, which has since been efficiently maintained;

(*c.*) that in this village, there is also another temple of Hanumanta Devaru, which has no *inam*, but is supported by the village community, the Pujari of Chennakesava Devaru temple performing the service;

(*d.*) that during the inam settlement, the *Sarkar* Shanbhog filed a false statement to the effect that the *inam* of Chennakesava Devaru was in the enjoyment of Hanumanta Devaru, and that the Inam Assistant, who conducted the settlement, without making the least enquiry into the matter, recommended the *inam* in question to be resumed, and that the Inam Superintendent, approving of the Assistant's recommendation, issued orders for its resumption;

(*e.*) that the Assistant was led to believe the false representation of the *Sarkar* Shanbhog, as one Pujari rendered service to both temples;

(*f.*) that the Assistant did not inspect the temple of Chennakesava Devaru which is in good order, and the services therein duly rendered;

(*g.*) that the resumption is an act of injustice on the part of the Inam Department, on the following grounds,

(1.) because the temple, which is of great sanctity, has existed from time immemorial,

(2.) the village community has great belief in the idol, and—

(3.) if the *inam*, attached thereto be resumed, the feelings of the villagers will be outraged, and the temple go to ruin;

(*h.*) that, as above represented, Hanumanta Devaru has no *inam*, as the *Huzur* accounts will shew; the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar may also be called upon to report as to the state of the temple, and if the services are duly rendered, after which orders may be passed for the restoration of the *inam* to the temple of Chennakesava Devaru.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 20th April 1874.

3 In the *jari* accounts of 1801 and 1819, quoted by the Assistant in columns 13 and 14 of the register, the name of Chennarayaswami is entered, but in columns 8 and 15 Hanumanta Devaru is mentioned as the then present enjoyer of the *inam*, but there is no authority for the transfer. In the vernacular statement filed by the Pujari Venkatramana, he himself states that the temple of Chennarayaswami, alluded to in the *jari* accounts, was not endowed with the *inam*, but that it was enjoyed by the Hanumanta Devaru institution, which is in good order and managed by the villagers.

4. The Pujari also states therein, that he enjoys the *inam*, and that the Shanbhog has allotted ten *kudus* of dry and ten *kudus* of wet, from his service *inam*, for the support of the before mentioned institution of Chennarayaswami. This statement was verified by three Shanbhogs, *viz.*, Appaiya, Narasappa, and Nanjundaiya, as well as by the Taluk Record-keeper Narasinga Rao.

5. The transfer of an *inam* from one institution to another is unauthorized; the accounts, moreover, do not shew the name of Hanumanta Devaru as entitled thereto. Under these circumstances Mr. Narasimmaiengar, on 7th April 1871, recommended the resumption of the *inam* granted to Chennarayaswami *Devasthan*, rejecting the Hanumanta Daveru claim, as the accounts did not contain any mention thereof. This was confirmed by Captain Cole on 29th June 1872, and the *inam* resumed.

6. A copy of the register is herewith submitted.

Survey Commissioner's Office, No. 261, dated Bangalore, 14th February 1874.
To the Superintendent, Inam Settlement.

In the appended case is not the Pujari of both temples one and the same person and if so, is it not rather straining the case to confiscate the *inam* on account of its being recorded as enjoyed by one temple, and granted to another when both are represented by the same person?

From the Superintendent, Inam Settlement, To the Survey and Inam Commissioner,
No. 172, dated Bangalore, 16th February 1874.

The Pujari of both temples is the same. Both the Pujari and Shanbhog admit in their "statement," that the land is enjoyed by the institution of Hanumanta Devaru (and not Chennarayaswami,) which is unendowed according to the *Jari Inamli* accounts; Chennarayaswami Devaru has a separate inam granted by the Shanbhog himself.

2. This land was formerly attached to the Chennarayaswami institution, but transferred unauthorizedly to Hanumanta Devaru.

3. As it was not shewn how the transfer was made to the latter, the *inam* was according to the rules resumed. The register shews that the Hanumanta Devaru enjoys the *inam* which by the accounts of 1801 and 1819 belonged to Chennarayaswami. As by some means it had passed from the latter, that institution was considered as unendowed, and resumption ordered in the case of Hanumanta Devaru as there was nothing to shew that institution had any right to it. The Amil states vaguely it has been in the enjoyment of Hanumanta Devaru for about 60 years, but this is a mere shot, as the 1819 accounts shew it was entered as against Chennarayaswami then. If the *inam* had been confirmed to the Hanumanta Devaru, it would have been creating a new *inam*, and as both Shanbhog and Pujari stated it did not belong to Chennarayaswami, it could not be confirmed to *that* institution. It was therefore resumed.

Survey and Settlement Commissioner's Office, No. 287, dated Bangalore, 17th February 1874,
To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

From the above reports it will be seen that certain *inams* were granted to the Chennarayaswami Devasthan, but were not enjoyed by it and had not been for many years. These *inams* were enjoyed by the Hanumanta Devasthan without any just right whatever. They were therefore according to precedent and practice resumed, as stated by the Inam Superintendent in his report No. 172 of the 16th instant, appended.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 20th April 1874.

From the Offg. Superintendent of the Inam Settlement, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 139, dated Bangalore, 24th March 1874.

In reply to your memorandum No. 6660—1261 of the 7th instant, I have the honor to state for the Chief Commissioner's information, that only 5 *Jari Inamti* accounts for the Chikballapur Taluk were received from the Huzur Daftar, *viz.*, Siddharti 1800, Raudri 1801, Durmati 1802, Bahudhanya 1819, and Khara 1831.

2. The name of Chennarayaswami is entered in the accounts of 1801, 1802 and 1819, of which 1802 is only an abstract account and does not give detailed information. There is no *Devadaya* account for 1831.

3. From the original register and statements herewith forwarded (and to be returned) it appears that the Chennarayaswami's temple is in existence and worship rendered.

No. 463—Rev. 41, dated Bangalore, 20th April 1874.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the confiscation of the *inam* referred to in the foregoing papers was quite justified, as it was clear that, though granted for the maintenance of the temple of Chennakesavaswami, it had for many years been utilized nominally at least for the benefit of the Hanumanta Devaru's temple.

2. But on examining the Daftar Accounts of the years 1820 and 1831, the *inam* in question appears in them in the name of Chennakesavaswami, and not in that of Hanumanta Devaru. Under these circumstances and from the fact of the Pujari of both the temples being one and the same person, Colonel Meade directs that the order of confiscation be cancelled, and that the *inam* be confirmed to the temple of Chennakesavaswami, to which it was originally assigned.

3. Enquiry should be made as to the alienation of the Shanbhog's service land alluded to in the correspondence.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

Genl. No. 472.
Rev. „ 11.

Mysore Chief Commissioner's Office,
Dated Bangalore, 20*th April* 1874.

To

The Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division.

Sir,

The subject of the non-utilization of the Local Fund and Irrigation Cesses in the settled taluks has been again recently brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, and I am directed to draw your immediate and earnest attention thereto, and to request that you will take the earliest possible and most effective measures to ensure the due utilization of these contributions, for the benefit of the people who pay them, in every settled taluk of the Nagar Division.

2. Colonel Anderson has specially remarked on the delay that has occurred in carrying out the scheme of roads in the Sorab Taluk, which was approved by Colonel Meade upwards of a year ago, and you are requested to report to this Office what has since been actually done in respect of these several lines, and when each one of them is likely to be completed, or, at least, available for the ordinary traffic of the locality.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 20th April 1874.

The Chief Commissioner is aware that some delay was caused by the illness of the District Surveyor, in the preliminary survey arrangements regarding some of these lines, but with proper attention and exertion on the part of the District Officer, who is responsible for due progress of all works executed from Local Funds, this circumstance ought not to have led to a stoppage of works so urgently needed for the benefit of the people.

3. As regards the utilization of these funds, the Chief Commissioner has already directed (1) that all monies available for Public Works from the Local Fund Cess, levied in settled taluks, shall be strictly applied to meet the requirements in this respect of the taluk in which the same are levied; and (2) that as regards the Irrigation Cess, the realizations from the wet lands under tanks and channels shall be *primarily* available for the repair or improvement of the individual tank or channel from whose lands it is levied in each case, and *secondly* for the general repair or improvement of the tank series or works to which a tank or channel may belong. In taluks such of the Malnad, where few irrigation works exist requiring such repair or improvement, but where roads are urgently needed and are very costly in their construction, the proceeds of the cess, *after* the requirements of the irrigation works have been duly provided for, as above, may be applied to aid in carrying out the roads decided on. In such cases, allotments from the Irrigation Cess should take the form of grants-in-aid to the Local Fund and should be applied, as far as possible, to special roads which will benefit fairly the contributors to the cess, and an application for the transfer, with the grounds therefor, should be submitted to this Office, in each such instance, for the Chief Commissioner's sanction.

4. You are no doubt aware that it is intended to place the administration of the Local Funds in the hands of District Committees, who will have the services of Local Fund Engineers to aid them in carrying out the District works that may be deemed necessary.

There has been an unfortunate delay in the disposal of this question; but the Chief Commissioner trusts that it will now shortly be sanctioned by the Government of India, and that the results of the measure will place this important subject on a far better footing than hitherto.

5. With regard to the point noticed in the 1st clause of para 3 of this letter, the proposed District Committees' Rules provide for the expenditure generally in *all* taluks of the Local Funds levied therein, and this principle should be strictly adopted, as far as may be possible, throughout the Province, from the commencement of the current year.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioners of Ashtagram and Nundydroog Divisions, for information and guidance, and to Colonel Anderson for information.

"By Order,"

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE

FORESTS.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Tract of land proposed to be reserved in the Bangalore District for forest purposes.* Sanctioning measures proposed in correspondence on the subject.	No. 182—3, dated 10th April 1874.	...	...	1 to 3
3 to 4	*Report on the working of the new District Forest Scheme for half year ending 31st December 1873.* Submitting copy of a resumé prepared in this Office, showing results, to the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.	No. 202—16, dated 11th April 1874.	...	...	4
5 to 6	Passing orders on report of Conservator of Forests on the subject.	No. 202—16, dated 11th April 1874.	...	...	5 to 9
7 to 8	*Cultivating ryot.* Defining the words.	No. 633—51, dated 25th April 1874.	...	...	10

'rom the Offg. Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Forests, No. 229, R, dated Bangalore, 7th March 1874.

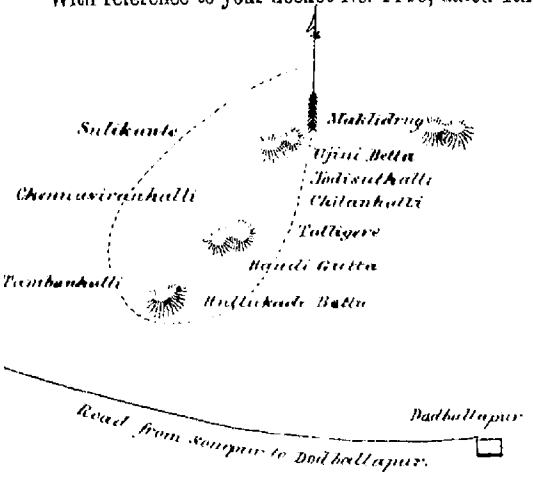
I have the honor, with reference to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 2338—R, 64 of the 12th August last, to forward copies of the * marginally noted correspondence on the subject of fuel plantations, and the tract of land it is proposed to reserve in the Bangalore District for forest purposes.

From	Deputy Commissioner,	Bangalore,	No. 1074 of 6th February 1874.	
To	do	do	1160 of 12th	do
To	Conservator of Forests,		390 of 12th	do
From	do	do	3256 of 20th	do
To	Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore		1234 of 27th	do
To	Conservator of Forests		402 of 27th	do

2. With reference to the communication of the Deputy Commissioner, I would beg to solicit the general sanction of the Chief Commissioner to the arrangements suggested by that Officer, when I can at once issue instructions to him to carry out these arrangements, transfer the land, and submit any compensation statements (with additional details) which may require special sanction.

From the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, To the Offg. Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, No. 1074, dated Bangalore, 6th February 1874.

With reference to your docket No. 1110, dated 4th February 1874, and your Office Circular No. 250 of the 6th September 1873, I have the honor to report that I visited the northern portion of the Dodballapur Taluk, where the jungle tract, marginally noted, lies below the Ujini Betta, and extends into the Koratagere Taluk of the Toomkoor District, and that I agree with Mr. Ludlow in the selection of the spot for forest operations; there is a good deal of waste land attached to a *jodi* village named Sutahalli; but I think this ought to be left untouched except where they are shewn to have encroached, and that the tract bordering on and beyond the confines of this village should be appropriated by Government for the purpose of forest conservancy. There are many trees well grown, and others coming up well, and there is no doubt that there is much damage done at present by the Lambe Tandes located there. A Lingayat has also cultivated isolated blocks of land here and there, and these I think ought to be resumed at once, as these blocks surround a fair portion of the jungle. There are smaller tracts of waste lands, such as that near Hulkunte in this Taluk, that might with a little trouble be afforested.



2. I regret that Mr. Ludlow's absence in Coorg prevented that officer from accompanying me when I visited this jungle tract; but I have no reason to find fault with the selection of this locality for forest purposes, and I shall be happy to aid him in marking off this tract for the purpose.

3. Any other tract of waste land in this District that the Forest Officers may point out to me as suited to their operations will receive my best attention.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, No. 1160, dated 12th February 1874.

Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 1074 of 6th instant.

With reference to the above, requests that the tract of land alluded to may be made over to Mr. Ludlow or any officer the Conservator of Forests may depute.

2. The Conservator of Forests has been written to on the subject.

3. The extent of the land cultivated by the Lingayat referred to should be given in the statement which you will submit shewing the extent of the jungle to be handed over to the Forest Department.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, (Forests) 10th April 1874.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, To the Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg, No. 390, dated Bangalore, 12th February 1874.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 2338—R. 64 of 5th August last, I have the honor to forward copy * of a letter from the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, reporting on the tract of jungle selected by Mr. Ludlow for a forest plantation in the Dodballapur Taluk, and to state that Captain Magrath has been directed to make over the land to Mr. Ludlow or any officer you may depute.

* No. 1074 of 6th February 1874.

2. When in the Bangalore District, I had occasion to visit most of the jungles in the Kankanhalli Taluk, and am of opinion that it wouldbe desirable to work them in the same manner as has proved so successful in the Hassan District either departmentally and the firewood sold to all vendors as in the case of the Vijiyapur Kaval near Arkalgúd, or the trees be marked off to be felled as in the case of the Aidhalla Kaval near Hassan worked by the Revenue authorities, a light seigniorage of annas 4 per cart-load being levied to cover expenses of establishment.

3. Some such measure is absolutely needed to prevent clean swoop felling, and it will be found much more practicable as well as economical to preserve the forests that now exist, though at a distance than to form new plantation.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg, To the Offg. Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, Revenue-Forests, No. 3256, dated Bangalore, 20th February 1874.

Offg. Commissioner's letter No. 390 of 12th instant.

With reference to the above, the undersigned has the honor to forward copy of his letter, No. 3255 of the 19th instant, to the address of the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Nundydroog Range, for information.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg, To the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Nundydroog Range, Rev-Forests, No. 3255, dated Camp Mysore, 19th February 1874.

I have the honor to forward for your information and return No. 390 of the 12th instant from the Offg. Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, with its enclosure, and to request you will take the earliest possible opportunity of getting the land referred to in your No. 25 of the 12th July last, or as much of it as can be had, handed over to you by the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore District. But in taking possession, it will be necessary for you, as Forest Officer in charge of the Range, to be vested with such powers as will enable the Department to really afforest the land. It wil not be sufficient that the Department should be given small detached plots here and there; but that it should have full power to stop cutting any where within the tract of country made over to it; to entirely close for a term of years those portions which require to the closed; to undertake all planting operations which may be necessary, and also to regulate the grazing. In many places it will be useless trying to conserve land, if goats are allowed to wander over it. On the other hand we cannot put a stop to the trade in goatskins, which is, I believe, largely carried on in the localities in question. In such matters we must compromise as far as possible to avoid raising serious discontent and causing much hardship; but I think we should have full power to act in the first instance.

2. With these general remarks I leave the settlement of the question in your hands on my behalf, and request you will, on the completion of the work, submit a report on what arrangements you have made with the Deputy Commissioner.

3. We have not sufficient funds to work just now the Kankanhalli tracts as suggested by the Offg. Commissioner. I am aware that the subject has already engaged your attention, but while it is doubtless important, it is best to settle one matter (the handing over of the Ballapur land), at a time, and so form a basis on which to act in future.

4. The plan pursued at the Vijiyapur Kaval in Hassan (by the Forest Department,) alluded to by Major Hill, is to fell firewood departmentally, stack it in cart-loads on the spot, and sell it. This plan is far preferable, to the other of letting in the public to fell trees supposed to be marked.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, (Forests) 10th April 1874.

Nundydroog Division Commissioner's Office, No. 1234, dated Bangalore, 27th February 1874.

Copy of the foregoing is forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District with reference to his letter No. 1074 of 6th instant, in view to his taking the requisite steps for handing over the land to the Assistant Conservator. A report of his having done so should be made in view to no time being lost in adopting steps for the proper conservancy of the remaining firewood jungles in his District, a list of which with area should be submitted at an early date, as directed in docket No. 1160 of the 12th instant.

According to the most recent orders of the Chief Commissioner, thequestion admits of being taken up by the Revenue authorities independent of the Forest Department.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg, No. 402, dated Bangalore, 27th February 1874.

Conservator's docket No. 3256 of the 20th instant.

With reference to the above, has the honor to forward copy of this Office No. 1234 of this day's date to the address of the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, on the subject of the tract of jungle selected for a Forest Plantation in the Dodballapur Taluk, and the proper conservancy of the remaining firewood jungles in the Bangalore District. As it is however obviously desirable that the two Departments should act as far as practicable in concert, a list of the firewood forests received from the Deputy Commissioner is sent for information.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. R. 251, dated Bangalore, 27th March 1874.

In continuation of this Office letter No. 241, dated 16th instant, I have the honor to state that, from the report of the Deputy Commissioner, Toomkoor, since received, it appears that Mr. Ludlow's orders on his visit to the Maklidurg tract of the Koratagere Taluk were strictly followed by the Amildar; that the Deputy Commissioner himself visited during the *jamabandi* the portion of it lying between Hosahalli and Kottal, when no complaints on claims were preferred to him by any one; that all the portions of the tract pointed out by Mr. Ludlow belong to Government, and the ryots have no claim to such, and that no inamdars have encroached on Government lands.

No. 182—Rev.-F. 3, dated Bangalore, 10th April 1874.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner sanctions generally the measures proposed in the above, and directs that they may be carried out without delay.

2. The plans of the ground made over to the Forest Department should be submitted with a final report stating area, &c.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, (Forests) 11th April 1874.

Ordered, that the following letter, No. 203—R. 9, dated Bangalore, 11th April 1874, be addressed to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 203.
R. 9.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, 11*th April* 1874.

FROM

THE OFFG. SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER
OF MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE,
CALCUTTA.

SIR,

In compliance with the instructions contained in your letter No. 1427, dated the 9th December 1872, directing the submission of half-yearly reports on the working of the new District-Forest scheme in Mysore, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to forward for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the accompanying copy of a resumé prepared in this Office, showing the result of the working of the said scheme for the half-year ending 31st December 1873.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, (Forests) 11*th April* 1874.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Revenue-Forests, No. 3269, dated Camp Mysore, 21st February 1874.

I have the honor to submit the half-yearly report of the results of the District-Forest scheme in Mysore for the half-year ending 31st December 1873. The submission of the report has been delayed partly to my being ill and unable to work during a portion of January, and to my absence on duty from head quarters: but I beg to point out for the Chief Commissioner's consideration that, as the returns and reports for December do not and cannot reach my office till the middle of January, it is difficult to submit a report up to 31st December by the 5th January.

2. In the Nundydroog Division, I regret to be obliged to report that we have not yet succeeded in opening sufficient depôts to justify me in applying for the abolition of the license system in the Division. A personal inspection of some of the depôts shewed me that wood had been somewhat carelessly selected; and the rates paid for the collection were too high. I have, therefore, in this Division, directed the Assistant Conservator, now in charge, to sell off the whole of the wood in stock, and to dispense with the services of a portion of the establishment, till he was able to set matters to right. Mr. Ludlow is now in charge, and has been employed in other duties which filled up his time. In justice, however, to Mr. Hicks, the Officer lately in charge of the Nundydroog Division, I must state that, as far as the District-Forest work is concerned, the Division is perhaps the most difficult to manage. It has been terribly overworked under the old license system, and the extent of the injury done to the forests became more and more known to the Department, as it began to actually select and fell for itself. But if the Division is so poor, all the more reason exists for conserving what would remains, and working it most carefully. Mr. Ludlow will, I trust, be able to shew better results during the current half-year.

3. In Hassan, Mr. Jellicoe has worked hard, but the results have not been commensurate thereto. He does not appear to have yet got his establishments into proper working order, and most unfortunately two men, a circle mutsaddi and a depôt mutsaddi, are now under suspension, pending enquiry into their conduct, one for having illegally granted licenses for felling firewood, the other for having made false returns of sales in the depôt. Mr. Jellicoe's felling operations have also been much hampered by the claims made by ryots to forests, on the ground of their having protected them. The felling in the Belur Circle is now at a stand still; the ryots having sent in a petition to the Chief Commissioner against Mr. Jellicoe. This I have been directed to enquire into, and I shall shortly be in the Hassan Division. There is no doubt that hitherto timber has been felled by *all* applicants on license in the forests in dispute; but now that the Department is attempting to establish conservation, it is met by claims on all sides, which, even if they are adjudged to be frivolous, delay our operations. As an enquiry and report has been called for by the Chief Commissioner, I have stopped all operations in the disputed portions, both in Belur and Maharajdurga.

4. In the Mysore Division, Mr. Macpherson has worked with great judgment and diligence. Here 14 depôts have been opened, and *all the District forests which ought to be worked, are being worked by the Forest Department.* The people are beginning to resort freely to the depôts, but experience is now shewing us that we have been over anxious to meet the wants of the public generally. In order to prevent complaints which it was thought might arise, and with the idea of meeting the convenience of our future purchasers, we established depôts at various central points. But we now find that the expense of carriage, entailed by carting felled bamboos and wood to places at a distance from the forests, is so great as to deter the public generally from coming to such depôts. Ryots prefer to go longer distances with their carts to the wood-yards near the forests, where, owing to the carriage of wood by the Department being but for a short distance, it could afford to sell cheaper. For instance, we have a depôt at Yedatore. The Yedatore ryots actually come from the vicinity of Yedatore itself to the Hunsur and Hanagud depôts some 25 miles for the cheaper wood. We have therefore stopped the further supply at Yedatore, and shall shortly dispense with the services of the establishment there. I am now travelling with Mr. Macpherson in his Division, and shall within a few days submit a special report on what requires to be done in it as far as regards the District forests.

5. When the depôts were first selected, the lists shewing the proposed sites were circulated to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts; and finally selected after their opinions had been received. It was then thought advisable to form depôts for the supply of taluks at a distance from the jungles. This we now find to be useless. So far the changes which will be necessary, will in all probability produce a saving of expenditure, as not only will our carting charges be less, but we shall need fewer wood-yards.

6. Bamboos find a ready sale at all the Mysore Division depôts with the exception of those at Chamrajnagar and Gundlupet. The Madras Forest Department sells bamboos on license at one rupee per cart-load in the jungles immediately beyond the Mysore boundaries at Punjur on the Hassanian Ghat and the Moyar River on the Segoor Ghat. Bamboos are brought in daily into Mysore by both roads,

literally in thousands. I do not know how long this supply will continue; but I think that as long as th Mysore Forest Department is directed to so fix its prices in North Nagar as not to unduly interfere wit the sale of wood in the North Canara forests of Bombay, the Madras Forest Department should b directed to co-operate with the Mysore Forest Department in South Mysore.

7. A man named Nilgeri Maddanna is now sending very large quantities of fine teak-poles int the Mysore market, which are said to come from some forests belonging to the Nellamboor Raja, ne Mudumalle in Madras. The poles are all fine young trees. As the forest belongs to the Raja, there i I imagine, no means of preventing the waste of good wood; but it is unfortunate for us that this supply just now coming in, and my only hope is that it *cannot* last very long.

8. The Sargur depôt is, owing to its position between two rivers, the Kabbani and the Nug difficult to supply. But as it is an important spot, and central to several fine villages, I have aske Mr. Macpherson to take steps towards opening out a road to Sargur from Kurnagal, a village some mil to the south of Sargur and in the vicinity of the Aynur-Marigudi forests. This will enable us to tap th Aynur-Marigudi State forests for the supply of the Sargur depôt and avoid the rivers. We were late in this locality, and the scheme is a very feasible one. My promised report on the Mysore Division wi go into fuller details on all these matters.

9. The Hura depôt has been moved a few miles west to Kurnagal, where we can sell cheaper ar command a better market. The Antarsante depôt is paying, but I think it will be necessary to dispens with, or move nearer to the forests the Hampapur and Seringapatam depôts. The depôt at Halagur i the eastern Taluk Malvalli is paying. I shall visit it next week, and write more fully of it in my Myso Division Report.

10. In Nagar Division, we have 19 depôts open. From Captain Jarrett's reports it is appare that his experience is almost the same as that of Mr. Macpherson in Mysore, *viz.*, that some of the d pôts are too far from the jungles, while those in the vicinity of the forest are preferred by the publ generally. I shall be in Nagar during a part of March and all April, when I will submit a special repo on the District-forests there.

11. The sales from the depôts from 1st July to 31st December 1873, and the sums realized ther by, are shewn in the tabular statement that accompanies this report.

12. In the Nagar Division, the ryots in the settled Taluks of Sorab and Shikarpur, who under t survey guarantee rules get possession of the trees standing on their lands after the lapse of one yea not only are indisposed to resort to our depôts, but constantly prefer applications for free grants of woo As they are as a rule well off, I have always opposed these applications, for granting which I can see reason. It will be necessary to refuse all such, (except under most peculiar circumstances), if the reven which the Government has every right to expect is to be realized.

13. One matter which is now coming prominently forward is serious, and will require to be settl after full consideration. It is the rule under which the ryot is allowed to take unreserved wood free f his agricultural purposes. In some places, this privilege is beginning to be greatly abused, and this w require to be checked. It is however a difficult question to be settled satisfactorily. The Departme cannot possibly undertake to supply from its depôts wood and bamboos for agricultural purposes. would be an infinite hardship on the people to insist upon their buying such wood and bamboos from o depôts, even if it was possible to prevent them helping themselves elsewhere; on the other hand, unchecked, conservation of some of the forests will be well nigh impracticable. The rule permitti ryots to take wood and bamboos for agricultural purposes is an old one, but I think it was not thorough known till of late. The permission accorded to ryots of obtaining wood free for cattle sheds is one whi all the Executive Officers complain of as being much abused, and after actual inspection of the localiti in the various Divisions, I shall have to submit proposals on the matter for the consideration of the Chi Commissioner.

14. In July last, the Chief Commissioner issued certain instructions for the supply of green bambo to basket makers. It was necessary to supply these people with green bamboos and at exceptional low rates, so as not to raise the price of baskets. This is managed in the following way. Days have bee fixed for the supply from each District-forest of green bamboos. The (Medars) are supplied by the hea men of villages with certificates to shew that they are actually basket makers, and are required to p in advance into the Treasury, or to the Shekdars of Hoblis, the full amount due for the quantity of bam boos they wish to obtain. They are then under supervision allowed to remove the bamboos at tw annas a head load. No complaints from either Medars or Officers of the Department have reached u of the plan being inconvenient, and it may be accepted as meeting all actual requirements.

15. During the coming year, the Officers in the Nagar and Mysore Divisions will take up the other portion of the scheme, *viz*, the regulation and registration of kilns for burning of charcoal.

16. There can now I think be no reasonable doubt that the District-Forest scheme is one which can be eventually worked to the profit of the country, and without interfering with the wants of the people, more than is necessary to enable the Department to preserve the existing forests. The obstacles in the Hassan District arise chiefly from claims made to forests, and interruptions to our felling therein. In Nundydroog, the scheme has suffered partly from the want of good executive management, partly from the fact that after the Department assumed charge of the more important forests, and began to work them, it was proved that they were in a worse state even than had hitherto been reported. The measures now in progress for the afforesting of a large tract of land to the north of Bangalore will, I have every reason to hope, be well carried out; while the public will necessarily be forced to pay the penalty of former waste by being compelled to resort to the jungles still remaining at a distance from Bangalore, and which will be worked under careful supervision.

Statement shewing the Financial Results of the District-Forest Scheme in Mysore, from 1st July to 31st December 1873.

Divisions.	Particulars.	Quantity sold.		Amount realized.			Remarks.
		No.	Cubic feet.				
Nagar Division.	Timber	2,885	9,373	17,393	13	10	
	Bamboos	1,13,421	...				
	Fibre (cart-loads)	3,169	...				
Mysore Division.	Timber	10,242	21,466	9,910	10	1	
	Bamboos	85,932	...				
Nundydroog Division.	Timber	2,633	...	1,029	1	3	
	Bamboos	10,994	...				
Hassan Division.	Timber	162	1,223	1,255	11	6	
	Bamboos	1,926	...				
	Total Amount realized.....	...	...	29,589	4	8	

No. 202—Rev.-F, 16, dated Bangalore, 11th April 1874.

Order thereon.—Under the new District-Forest scheme sanctioned on the 12th March 1872, the Conservator of Forests submits half yearly a report on the working of the scheme.

In the order passed on the first report thus submitted, the objects of the scheme were summarized, and various difficulties which had been found in working it were noted. The Chief Commissioner directed (1) that the attention of the Forest Department should be turned to the opening out as quickly as practicable of more District forests; (2) that with regard to the kind and the quantity of wood kept in store in the depôts, the Officer in charge of each Range should make minute and systematic enquiries as to the probable requirements of the public; and (3) that the number of the depôts

and their position should be fixed after careful consideration by the Forest Department in communication with the District Officers. The Chief Commissioner was of opinion that a uniform scale of charges for the wood sold from the depôts could not be made applicable to the whole Province, but that no departure from the old system of prepayment at Taluk Head Quarters for purchases made from the depôts was desirable. The Conservator of Forests has now submitted his second report, *viz.*, that for the half-year ending 31st December 1873.

The Chief Commissioner regrets that he cannot consider this report as otherwise than unsatisfactory and discouraging. The main feature of the new forest-scheme was the establishment of the depôts, and it is now clear that the system of depôts as at present in force does not answer. There is but one opinion from all the ranges, *viz*, that the depôts are either too few or are inconveniently situated, and that the ryots will not resort to them.

In the Nundydroog Range Captain van Someren states that sufficient depôts have not been opened. What wood there is at these depôts has been carelessly selected, and the rates paid for collecting it have been too high. If the depôt system is ever to succeed, the wood which the depôts prepare for sale must be suited to the wants of customers, and must be collected and stored as economically as possible.

In Hassan matters would appear to be at a stand still. Forest rights are asserted on all sides by the ryots, and operations in consequence are "delayed." It is useless to expect a better state of things until the points in dispute between the Forest Department and the ryots are definitely settled.

In Mysore the depôts are said to be working well. But the details which Captain van Someren gives would not seem to bear out this statement; only one is said to be paying, and of the others specified that at Hura has been moved already, while it is recommended that those at Hampapur and Seringapatam should be moved, or be dispensed with altogether.

From Nagar the report is exactly the same; the depôts are inconveniently situated.

The depôt system must be amended at once. It is quite clear that "central" depôts will never pay. To succeed at all depôts must be in or close to the forests from which they draw their supplies of wood. The increase to the price of the wood which carriage to the "central" depôt necessitates is not in the ryot's opinion a fair charge upon him He prefers to get his wood where it is felled; for, in estimating what it costs him, carriage by his own cart and bullocks is the same to him as no charge for carriage at all.

In the present state of matters therefore the Chief Commissioner is opposed to the making of new roads to central depôts, in the hope of inducing the ryots to frequent these depôts.

The condition of the wood sold at the depôts is a matter which requires great attention, and it is not creditable to the officers concerned that at some the wood has been carelessly selected.

It is useless to expect that the ryots will buy bamboos from the Chamrajnagar and Gundlupet depôts when they can get them at a cheaper rate just across the border in Madras, nor is it more likely that the Madras authorities will raise the price of bamboos in their Districts in order to "protect" the forest revenues of Mysore. Captain van Someren should take means therefore to dispose of the surplus bamboos from the forests adjoining the above depôts, at a price which will induce the ryots to buy from Mysore and not from Madras.

It is to be regretted that the ryots are beginning to abuse the privilege they enjoy of cutting unreserved wood and bamboos for agricultural purposes. At the same time this does not appear a very difficult matter to deal with. The Revenue authorities would no doubt co-operate with the District Forest Officer in bringing to light any flagrant

case of abuse, and a little judicious severity in the Criminal Courts would probably go a great way towards preventing similar cases afterwards. But the ryots' privileges should not be curtailed, and so long as they take only a specified quantity of timber or bamboos, and from the part of the forest pointed out to them, or specially set aside to be drawn upon, there seems no reason to interfere with them. A limit in money value might be put to the quantity of wood which a ryot might take either for agricultural purposes or for his cattle sheds; if this were done, it is difficult to see how the conservation of the forests could be seriously impeded. Captain van Someren should consider this point among the other proposals which he promises to submit for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner.

It does not seem expedient to draw any hard and fast line as between occupants of land under the survey guarantee, and occupants of land still unsurveyed. The fact that the former as a rule are well off is an accident, and should not preclude them from the benefit of free grants of timber. In such cases the Forest Officer should invariably consult with the Revenue authorities; the latter will generally be best able to judge, whether applications should be sustained or not.

The financial result of the forest-scheme, as stated in this report, are as yet far from satisfactory.

The total amount realized is Rs. 29,589—4—8 for the 6 months from 1st July to 31st December 1873. Captain van Someren should have compared this with the Budget estimates of timber sales for the same period, as it is, the amount expected to be realized by timber sales for the financial year 1873—74 was Rs. 74,000; unless the quantity sold varies very much at different seasons of the year, or in other words is much greater in the first six months of the calendar year, the amount realized falls short by more than Rs. 7,000

Nundydroog	...	18,000
Nagar	...	26,000
Mysore	...	18,000
Hassan	...	12,000
		74,000

of—(Rs. 37,000 0 0 for 6 months
„ 29,589 4 8
„ 7,410 11 4) the Budget estimate.

The Chief Commissioner is at a loss to know on what principle the Budget was framed; for, while the Nundydroog and Hassan Ranges were estimated to produce during the financial year Rs. 18,000 and Rs. 12,000 respectively, the six months' actuals according to the report are only Rs. 1,029-1-3 and Rs. 1,255-11-6. It may be possible to furnish some explanation on this point; but if not, it is hoped that Captain van Someren will impress upon the Officers in charge of the Ranges that estimates shouldnot and must not, in future, be framed haphazard.

The arrangements for supplying basket makers with green bamboos are satisfactory.

Experience having shewn that, so far as can be gathered from the report, the great drawback to the new scheme is the inconvenient situation of many of the depôts, the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that those central depôts to which it has been found that the ryots will not resort, should be abandoned; that new depôts should be opened only after most careful consideration, and that the principle of opening out roads to depôts which at present do not pay, in the hope of bringing traffic to them, should be at once given up, and it should be borne in mind that purchasers will much rather provide their own carriage for the timber they buy, than pay the Forest Department for carrying it for them.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, (Forests) 25th April 1874.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Dept., Rev. F,-No. 3489, dated Camp Halleri, 6th March 1874.

I have the honor to request the Chief Commissioner's orders on the following questions asking for a definition of the words "cultivating *ryot*" as used in the Forest Regulations.

Question.	*Conservator's Opinion.*
1. Whether he who pays *kandayam* and cultivates his land himself is a *Ryot ?*	1. Yes.
2. Whether he who pays *kandayam*, but lets his land on "*Waram*" is a *Ryot ?*	2. Yes, (?)
3. Whether he who holds a *patta* and is, at the same time, a public servant, is a *Ryot ?*	3. If his *patta* is for land for which he pays *kandayam* as an agriculturist, Yes. If simply a *patta* for coffee or cardamom cultivation,—No. Coffee and cardamom pay an excise, not land tax.
4. Whether he who in fact holds no *patta*, but is a tenant of the *pattadar* and exempted from the plough tax and land tax, is a *Ryot ?*	4. It depends on the kind of *patta* held by the *pattadar*. If the *pattadar* has *ryots'* privileges and exercises them, and this is also allowed to the tenant of the *pattadar*, two men will be enjoying such privileges, paying Government but one tax. But the tenant should be considered a *ryot*, in preference to the *pattadar*, who might be held to have rented his rights.

No. 633—Rev.-F. 51, dated Bangalore, 25th April 1874.

Order thereon.—In the foregoing letter, the Conservator of Forests solicits instructions as to whether the individuals described by him come within the definition of the term "cultivating *ryot*" as used in the Forest Regulations.

2. The opinion of the Conservator in respect of the first three classes is correct.

The fact of the *pattadar* being also a public servant makes no difference in his position as a *ryot* holding Government land. But the case is obviously different with the holders of land for coffee or cardamom cultivation. Under the rules in force, they already enjoy privileges in respect of the supply of wood which render it unnecessary to bring them under the category of a "cultivating *ryot*."

3. With reference to the 4th and last question, the Chief Commissioner considers that the *pattadar* should alone be recognized as the ostensible "cultivating *ryot*." The under-tenants will of course be entitled, like the non-agricultural classes, to the supply of firewood free of tax for *bonâ fide* domestic purposes; but they must be left to make their own arrangements with their *pattadar* for the supply of wood required by them for agricultural purposes.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Pension to the widow of late Siledar Hiremon Dhanglan.* Sanctioning Rs. 3 per mensem.	No. 74—8, dated 4th April 1874.	...	...	1
3 to 4	*Work at the Gersoppa Falls.* Approving of the action taken by the Officiating Commissioner, Nagar Division, sanctioning certain amounts for proceeding with it.	No. 86—1, dated 4th April 1874.	...	...	1
5 to 6	*Local cess collections for half year ending 30th September 1873.* Circulating statement for guidance of officers concerned.	No. 89—1, dated 4th April 1874.	...	...	2 to 3.
7 to 8	*Crediting receipts of temples.* Requesting Deputy Accountant General to submit his opinion as to the best method to be prescribed in the matter.	No. 191—4, dated 10th April 1874.	...	...	4
9 to 10	*Budget statements of the Town Municipality for 1874—75.* Passing orders on the above.	No. 275—25, dated 14th April 1874.	...	...	5 to 6
11 to 12	*Palace expenditure.* Empowering Guardian to deal with certain sub-grants.	No. 11, dated 16th April 1874.	...	...	6 to 8

From the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 972—G. 147, dated Bangalore, 23rd February 1874.

I have the honor to submit the following case for the favorable consideration of the Officiating Chief Commissioner.

2. Hiramon Dhouglon was a Siledar of 29 years and 9 months service, and elected for pension under the late order for reduction, and died on the 24th November 1873. Had the service remained on its original footing, the son or a relation of the deceased would have been entertained in his place, and thus the family would have been supported. They are now however left in distressed circumstances and without hope of employment.

3. The Siledar had he elected for gratuity would have been entitled to 312 Rs., and under the circumstances, I hope the Officiating Chief Commissioner will sanction the disbursement of two-thirds of the gratuity, or admit the widow to a pension of Rs. three, or half what her husband would have received.

No. 74—Finl. 8, dated Bangalore, 4th April 1874.

Order thereon.—Under the circumstances represented in the foregoing letter, the Chief Commissioner sanctions the grant of a pension of Rs. three per mensem to the widow of the late Siledar Hiramon Dhouglon.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department Public Works, No. 434, dated 27th March 1874.

In submitting herewith copy of the Shimoga Deputy Commissioner's No. 1011, dated 24th instant, has the honor to state that, under the emergency therein stated, the undersigned has, in anticipation of the Chief Commissioner's approval, accorded sanction to the amounts specified for proceeding with the work now going on at Gersoppa falls. The estimate called for in Department Public Works Secretary's No. 502, dated 17th instant, will be submitted as soon as it is received from the Deputy Commissioner, who has been directed to send it up forthwith.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, To the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 1011, dated 24th March 1874.

Your No. 1066 of the 14th March 1874.

In reply to the above, has the honor to inform that, out of Rs. 401—11—0 referred to in the above, Rs. 300 formed the part of 800 Rs. for which a re-appropriation statement has been submitted with this Office No. 931 of the 5th March, and Rs. 101—11—0 was the sum which was subsequently drawn from the Treasury and spent on the work.

2. As it is expedient that check drains should soon be excavated to prevent the bridle path already constructed being washed away during the coming rains, the Officiating Deputy Commissioner proposes to draw a further sum of Rs. 124 before the close of the year; sanction is hence solicited for a sum of Rs. 225—11—0 in excess of the Rs. 800 already granted.

Public Works Department, dated 30th March 1874.

Transferred to the Secretary, General Department.

No. 86—Finl. 1, dated Bangalore, 4th April 1874.

Order thereon.—The action taken by the Officiating Commissioner is approved and sanctioned.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 4th April 1874.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 4246, dated Bangalore, 10th March 1874.

I have the honor to submit for the Chief Commissioner's information a statement of Local Cess collections for the half-year ending 30th September 1873, and the allotments made to District Funds, "Education, and Local Fund General;" and to suggest that it may be printed for circulation to the Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Director of Public Instruction, and other Officers concerned.

The allotments have been made agreeably to the orders in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 2061—62, dated 24th July 1873.

Statement of Local Cess Collections from April to September 1873 inclusive, and the Allotments to District Funds, Education, and Local Fund General.

Districts.	Half Anna Cess on Land Revenue.			76 per cent allotted to District Funds.			24 per cent allotted to Education.		
Bangalore	20,406	13	0	15,509	2	10	4,897	10	2
Kolar	18,222	14	11½	13,849	6	10½	4,373	8	1
Toomkoor	5,976	0	6	4,541	12	6	1,434	4	0
Shimoga	9,462	13	4	7,191	12	1	2,271	1	3
Kadur	8,026	7	0	6,100	1	6	1,926	5	6
Chitaldroog	626	4	9	475	15	9	150	5	0
Mysore	195	10	5	148	11	1	46	15	4
Hassan	8,824	1	3	6,706	4	9	2,117	12	6
Total.....	71,741	1	2½	54,523	3	4½	17,217	13	10

Half Anna Cess on the Sayer Excise of the following Articles in the Districts named.

Districts.	Coffee.			Cardamoms.			Pepper.			Supari.			Total Cess.			76 per cent allotted to District Funds.			24 per cent allotted to Education.		
Shimoga ...	3	8	9	2	15	6	29	8	2	5,359	6	11	5,395	7	4	4,100	8	9	1,294	14	7
Kadur ...	622	6	7	7	2	1	2	0	3	2,162	7	2	2,794	0	1	2,123	7	1	670	9	0
Hassan ..	266	12	8	0	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	266	12	8	202	12	2	61	0	6
Total.....	892	12	0	10	1	7	31	8	5	7,521	14	1	8,456	4	1	6,426	12	0	2,029	8	1

Half Anna Cess on Abkari and Supari Excise of the following Districts.

Districts.	Supari.			Abkari.			Total Cess.			76 per cent allotted to Local Fund General.			24 per cent allotted to Education.		
Bangalore	45	7	2	10,847	14	11	10,893	6	1	8,278	15	6	2,614	6	7
Kolar	5	9	3	588	9	6	594	2	9	451	9	2	142	9	7
Toomkoor	643	11	4	101	2	3	744	13	7	566	1	4	178	12	3
Shimoga	Allotted to District Funds as above.			876	5	0	876	5	0	666	0	0	210	5	0
Kadur	Do	...	...	867	12	0	867	12	0	659	7	10	208	4	2
Chitaldroog	244	13	9	2,235	13	8	2,480	11	5	1,885	5	6	595	5	11
Mysore	35	12	7	523	11	2	559	7	9	425	3	4	134	4	5
Hassan	127	4	1	250	14	10	378	2	11	287	6	8	90	12	3
Total.....	1,102	10	2	16,292	3	4	17,394	13	6	13,220	1	4	4,174	12	2

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 4th April 1874.

Half-Anna Cess on Collections under other heads of Revenue.

Districts.	Amount of Cess.			76 per cent allotted to Local Fund General.			24 per cent allotted to Education.		
Bangalore	1,237	10	11	940	10	3	297	0	8
Kolar	327	11	4	249	0	11	78	10	5
Toomkoor	497	0	10	377	12	2	119	4	8
Shimoga	208	10	4	158	9	2	50	1	2
Kadur	1,591	6	5	1,209	7	5	381	15	0
Chitaldroog	502	5	2	381	12	3	120	8	11
Mysore	1,022	3	1	776	13	10	245	5	3
Hassan	580	12	10	441	6	7	139	6	3
Total.....	5,967	12	11	4,535	8	7	1,432	4	4

One-Anna Cess in surveyed Lands.

Districts.	Amount of Cess.			76 per cent allotted to District Funds.			24 per cent allotted to Education.		
Toomkoor	5,697	0	1	4,329	11	7	1,367	4	6
Shimoga	5,797	7	10	4,406	1	6	1,391	6	4
Chitaldroog	15,147	9	1	11,512	2	5	3,635	6	8
Total.....	26,642	1	0	20,247	15	6	6,394	1	6

Abstract of Credits to Funds.

Districts.	District Funds.			Education.			Local Fund General.			Grand Total.		
Bangalore... ...	15,509	2	10	7,809	1	5	9,219	9	9	32,537	14	0
Kolar	13,849	6	10½	4,594	12	1	700	10	1	19,144	13	¼
Toomkoor... ...	8,871	8	1	3,099	9	5	943	13	6	12,914	15	0
Shimoga	15,698	6	4	5,217	12	4	824	9	2	21,740	11	10
Kadur	8,223	8	7	3,187	1	8	1,868	15	3	13,279	9	6
Chitaldroog ...	11,988	2	2	4,501	10	6	2,267	1	9	18,756	14	5
Mysore	148	11	1	426	9	0	1,202	1	2	1,777	5	3
Hassan	6,909	0	11	2,411	15	6	728	13	3	10,049	13	8
Total.....	81,197	14	10½	31,248	7	11	17,755	9	11	1,30,202	0	8¼

No. 89—Finl. 1, dated Bangalore, 4th April 1874.

Order thereon.—Ordered, that the foregoing statement as corrected in this Office be printed and circulated for the information and guidance of the Officers concerned.

2. It is observed that the amount of the one-anna cess collected in the settled portion of the present Bangalore Taluk has not been brought to book. This omission should be duly supplied in the return for the second half of 1873—74.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 10*th April* 1874.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, General No. 556—F. 101, dated Camp Sagar, 30th January 1874.

Referring to the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner and Order No. 5059—Rev. 76, dated the 5th ultimo, forwarding copy of instructions addressed to the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, defining the powers of temple committees and the relations which should subsist between them and the Muzrayi Officer, I have the honor to request the favor of the Chief Commissioner's order on the following point.

2. Whether the existing practice prevailing in this Division of crediting to "Muzrayi Surplus" the gross realizations of inam villages assigned for the maintenance of temples, &c., and paying the current expenses thereof on passed bills, as explained in my letter No. 426—143, dated the 17th November last, is correct.

3. The instructions of the Deputy Accountant General enjoin that only the savings of establishment charges, and current expenses for *Devasthans*, &c., should be credited to "Surplus," and this procedure does not seem to have been observed in the case of temples possessing *inam* villages.

4. I beg to enclose for information copy of a letter from the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, with its enclosures, on the subject of a petition made by the trustee of a temple to replace the funds appertaining thereto in his hands; and the circumstances of the case, it appears to me, are such that the interference of Government might be withdrawn, as regards the administration of the funds by the trustee, save exercising some amount of supervision that the endowment is not diverted to purposes other than those intended in the grant.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District, To the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 622, dated Camp Sagar, 10th November 1873.

With reference to this Office Kanarese docket No. 156, dated 31st March 1872, I have the honor to forward for your consideration and orders the Kanarese correspondence marginally * noted regarding the prayer of Honagal Vekat Rao, to replace the management of the funds of Lakshmi Narayana Devastan at Shimoga in his hands.

* Docket No. 604, dated 30th August 1873 and correspondence.

2. It will be seen from the enclosures that the petitioner's forefathers established the institution and obtained a sannad for an *inam* village in the Shimoga Taluk for its maintenance. The management of the *Devasthan* and of the *inam* village attached to it had been left to the petitioner's family till 1871, when, in accordance with the general instructions received in your Office *Rubkari* No. 25—2, dated 7th April 1869, all sums belonging to the *Devasthan* were required to be paid into the Treasury first and then drawn on passed bills, and thus the petitioner was virtually deprived of the management of the village.

3. The order I believe was intended to secure the funds of petty institutions from being abused by individuals who are not so recognized in respect of the *inams* as the petitioner is.

4. I beg therefore to submit his case for your consideration and orders.

No. 191—Finl. 14, dated Bangalore, 10th April 1874.

Order thereon.—With reference to para 1 of Mr. Ricketts' letter, the Deputy Accountant General is requested to report what in his opinion will be the best method to prescribe for crediting the receipts of *Devasthans* in the accounts.

2. The instructions conveyed in this Office Circular No. 3323—1 of the 17th April 1870 applied only to institutions under Government management. Unless it is shewn that the petitioner referred to by the Officiating Commissioner has squandered the funds in his trust, or otherwise abused his position, he should be restored to his post as *Dharmkarta*.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 14th April 1874.

From the President, Town Municipal Commission, Bangalore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 338, dated Bangalore, 23rd December 1873.

I have the honor to submit for the sanction of the Chief Commissioner the Budget Statements Nos. I and II for the year 1874—75, together with an extract from the Proceedings of the Board's Meeting under date the 29th November 1873.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Town Municipal Commission at a Meeting held on Saturday the 29th November 1873.

* * * *

Resolution.—The Budget for the year 1874—75 is passed and approved of, and it is resolved that it be now submitted for the sanction of the Chief Commissioner agreeably to the provisions of Section 31 of the Bangalore Municipal Regulations.

* * * *

No. 275—Finl. 25, dated Bangalore, 14th April 1874.

Order thereon.—In the Budget submitted with the foregoing letter by the President of the Town Municipal Commission of Bangalore, the receipts for 1874—75 are estimated at Rs. 63,785, and the estimated expenditure is exactly as much, exclusive of a provision of Rs. 6,000 for extraordinary public works, whose cost is to be defrayed from a balance of Rs. 7,880 expected to accrue at the end of 1873—74.

2. The estimate of receipts from the sources noted in the * margin seems too high in the face of the actual receipts for 1872—73 and for the first ten months of 1873—74, and, in the absence of any explanation in support of more hopeful estimates, it appears to the Chief Commissioner that the amounts entered in the last column of the marginal statement are as much as can fairly be expected to be realized.

* Items.	Actuals. 1872—73.	Actuals. Ten months of 1873—74.	President's Estimate for 1874—75	Reduced Estimates.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Octroi	21,560	17,213	24,000	21,600
Tax on professions & trades, &c.	23,310	17,941	24,490	2 ,310
Rents	1,357	1,009	1,430	1,360
Extraordinary	1,322	576	1,285	700

3. In order to keep the expenditure of the year within the receipts, the greatest economy ought to be exercised, and any excess of expenditure jealously guarded against. The estimate of expenditure as submitted by Dr. Orr shews an increase of Rs. 1,718 over that of 1873—74 in 6 * items, and a decrease of Rs. 831 in 3 † items. In order to make both ends meet, the Chief Commissioner considers that, with the exception of the charge for Police, the estimates for these items should not exceed those for 1873—74.

	Increase. Rs.
* Collection	162
Police	930
Charitable Grants	12
Conservancy	840
Lighting	30
Gardens	44
	Rs 1,718

	Decrease. Rs.
† Head Office Charges ...	242
Public Works	336
Miscellaneous	253
	Rs.....831

4. Further, as even then the estimated expenditure exceeds the year's receipts, a reduction of Rs. 2,000 should be made in the amount proposed to be expended on "**Extraordinary**" public works.

5. Thus modified, the credit and debit sides of the Budget for 1874—75 stand as follows:—

Estimated Receipts.

Octroi	21,600
Tax on houses, &c.	10,100
Do on professions, &c.	23,310
Do carriages	30
Rents	1,360
Gardens	50
Extraordinary	700
Fines	150
Pounds	500
Miscellaneous	1,950
Total Receipts.....	59,550
Balance at the end of 1873—74.....	7,880
Grand Total.....	67,430

Estimated Expenditure.

Collection...	4,389
Head Office Charges	4,419
Public Works	19,747
Police	21,102
Charitable grants	120
Conservancy	8,494
Road watering	156
Lighting	1,970
Gardens	206
Extraordinary	100
Miscellaneous	1,994
Total Expenditure.....	62,697
Extraordinary Public Works.....	4,000
Grand Total.....	66,697
Balance.....	733
	67,430.

6. The head "Extraordinary" in the new forms takes the place of "Reserve" in the old forms of estimate; but a list of all works proposed to be executed under this head will have to be submitted for previous sanction.

7. Looking to the fact that the greater portion of the cash balance of the previous year has been appropriated in the estimate under review, the works proposed to be executed from the head "Extraordinary" should be of a reproductive character.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Guardian to H's Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 50, dated 25th March 1874.

With reference to the accompanying copy of a letter from the Deputy Accountant General, dated 18th March 1874, No. 4483, I have the honor to state that the system hitherto acted upon in regard to Palace expenditure was to meet any unavoidable excess under any head from savings in others, and to apply for sanction only when the whole of the Palace Budget was exceeded. I would beg to urge that the practice may be allowed to be continued, in certain instances, at least, in which the charges not being very clearly distinguished are apt to run one into another, and though ordinarily entered in account under separate heads are best viewed in the aggregate in respect of sanction. I do not propose that the system should empower me to entertain without sanction any additional establishment, or to appropriate grants made for repairs and buildings to other ordinary charges. But I beg to urge that I may be allowed as heretofore to treat in the aggregate for purposes of sanction the items marginally * bracketed together.

	Sanctioned Grant for 1873—74.
* Ordinary Palace Supplies ...	1,01,000
* Extraordinary Palace supplies	15,000
* Money, cloths, &c., on festival days.	23,000
Contingent charges	6,000
Temporary establishments, &c.	6,000
Purchases	20,000
Contributions	10,000

In the first of these instances, though the ordinary and extraordinary supplies and special gifts o cloths, &c., are ordinarily distinguished, they not unfrequently run into one another. It will be convenient, therefore, in respect of Government sanction, to treat the three items together.

The Budget grants for contingent charges and temporary establishments were in the previous years made in the aggregate, and though since separated into two items, the charges in the earlier months of the year were not distinctly kept separate. Hence the small excess referred to by the Deputy Accountant General in one of the items, but there is no excess in the aggregate of the two, and I reques that it may be sanctioned accordingly.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 16th April 1874.

Similarly the grants for purchases and contributions have been hitherto treated together, and this course has been especially unavoidable in the current year, in which the grant for purchases was fixed much below the usual amount, and below the sum which has since been sanctioned for the ensuing year. Under the circumstances, the Chief Commissioner was himself prepared for some excess, but I have taken care that the aggregate expenditure, under the two items, should not exceed the sanctioned amount. The small excess referred to by the Deputy Accountant General under this head will be added to by the expenditure in the current month for the usual annual supply of cloths to the Ranis and other members of the Palace; but, as above observed, the limit of sanction for the two items together will not be exceeded.

No separate provision having been made for the completion of the chatram and the stables in 1873-74, the expenditure on repairs and improvements is likely somewhat to exceed the sanctioned grant. Upon this subject, if necessary, the Chief Commissioner will be addressed again in rendering the accounts for March; but I may here add that, owing to the little progress made in the construction of the tomb in consequence of the numerous other works on hand, and savings in some other items, there is likely to be a saving of upwards of Rs. 20,000 in the aggregate Palace expenditure, irrespective of the 10,000 rupees appropriated for the additional allowance to the grandsons, and I have lately suggested to the Deputy Accountant General to avail himself of the same to meet the cost of the house purchased at Bangalore for the Maharaja.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Guardian to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, No. 4483, dated Bangalore, 18th March 1874.

I have the honor to bring to your notice that the expenditure charged under the head of "Horses, carriages, and miscellaneous purchases" in your accounts up to December 1873, the last received, has exceeded the provision in the Palace Budget for 1873—74 by Rs. 440—12—0 as shewn in the margin, * and to request that the Chief Commissioner's sanction may be obtained for the excess, as well as for expenditure under the same head for the remaining months of the year.

* Budget provision	20,000—0—0
Expended up to 31st December 1873,	20,440—12—0
Excess Rs	440—12—0

2. The same remark applies to the expenditure on account of "Contingent charges of the Palace Departments," only Rs 77—1—6 having been available out of the provision for that purpose up to 31st December 1873.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 53, dated Bangalore, 9th April 1874.

In reply to your Memo No. 2, dated 9th instant, I have the honor to state that, according to the rules laid down in the Chief Commissioner's orders No 221, dated 20th August 1869, the Guardian of His Highness the Maharaja was empowered to sanction items of contingent expenditure not exceeding Rs. 1,000 within Budget limits, and it was pointed out in those orders that while the total grant under the head 5, Palace supplies, could not be exceeded by utilizing savings under other heads of the Palace Budget, there would be no objection to any variation that may be found necessary in the details of expenditure under that head (5).

Papers returned.	5. Palace Supplies.	Rs.
1.	Supplies of provisions to the Palace daily ...	1,00,000
2.	Do on special occasions	15,000
3.	Gifts of money, cloths &c., on special occasions	23,000
4.	Horses carriages &c., from Miscellaneous purchases	20,000
5.	Gifts on Marriages and Deaths	10,000
6.	Miscellaneous charities by the Ranis ...	12,000
7.	Contingent charges of Palace Departments ...	6,000
8.	Grass cutters and other temporary establishments	6,000
	Total Rs.	1,92,000

2. This does not, I apprehend, authorize such variations being made without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner to a reappropriation of the grants under the head in question. It appears to me that such sanction should be obtained, as the procedure will enable the Chief Commissioner to exercise, when necessary, a control over the expenditure coming under the sub-grants which are in themselves considerable and amount in aggregate to nearly two lacs of rupees.

No. 11, Finl., dated Bangalore, 16th April 1874.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner observes that the Guardian states in the above letter, that it has been hitherto customary to meet any unavoidable excess of

Palace expenditure under any head from savings in others, and to apply for sanction only when the whole of the Palace Budget was exceeded; and he begs that this practice may be continued, in certain instances, at least, in which the charges not being very clearly distinguished are apt to run one into another, and though ordinarily entered in account under separate heads are best viewed in the aggregate in respect of sanction. Colonel Malleson begs that he may accordingly be allowed as heretofore to treat in the aggregate severally, for purposes of sanction, the following groups of sub-grants under 5, Palace supplies, *viz*:—

I. (*a*) Palace supplies, ordinary.
(*b*) Do extraordinary.
(*c*) Gifts of money and cloths on festival days, &c.
II. (*d*) Contingent charges.
(*e*) Temporary establishment, &c.
III. (*f*) Purchases of horses, carriages, &c.
(*g*) Gifts on marriages and contributions, &c.

2. The Deputy Accountant General does not question the principle of the Guardian's proposal, as he admits that under the existing orders there is no objection to the adoption of any required variation in the allotment of the several sub-grants under head 5, "Palace supplies," provided the aggregate of that head is not exceeded; but he urges that such variation requires the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, and that it is desirable that it should do so to admit of the exercise of due control by him over the expenditure of these sub-grants which are individually of large amount, and in the aggregate are nearly two lacs of rupees.

3. Under these circumstances, the Chief Commissioner sees no objection to the Guardian's being empowered to deal with the following sub-grants as proposed by him, *viz.*:—

I. (*a*) Palace supplies, ordinary.
(*b*) Do extraordinary.
II. (*d*) Contingent charges.
(*e*) Temporary establishment;
but Colonel Meade considers that the remaining sub-grants, *viz.*
(*c*) Gifts of money and cloths at festivals;
(*f*) Purchases of horses, carriages, &c.;
(*g*) Gifts of money, cloths, &c. at marriages;

should be regarded as altogether distinct, and that no transfer to other sub-heads should be made from them without special sanction.

4. The Guardian is however, under the circumstances stated by him, authorized to make any adjustment from these heads that may be necessary for the past year.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1874.

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Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page
1 to 2	*Octroi Rules.* Forwarding amended form of Section X to Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication.	No. 79—22, dated 4th April 1874.	...	...	1
3 to 4	*Yelandur Jahagir.* Passing orders on the subject of the Jahagirdar's claim to compensation for a line of road traced by the Madras Public Works Department.	No. 81—6, dated 4th April 1874.	...	...	2 to 4
5 to 6	*Petition of the ryots of Grama to be allowed to cut wood free of seigniorage.* Passing orders on the above.	No. 82—7, dated 4th April 1874.	...	...	4 to 5
7 to 8	*Examination of probationary Amildars.* Informing Nundydroog Commissioner that it will not be expedient to eliminate the Civil Procedure Code and Court Fees' Act from the test until the Munsiff's scheme has been extended to the whole Province.	No. 188—8, dated 10th April 1874.	...	...	6
9	*Return of average wages of labor.* Drawing the attention of Commissioners to the circular orders on the subject with regard to its careful preparation.	No. 411—3, dated 18th April 1874.	...	...	6
10 to 11	*Ryots' contributions towards the repairs of tanks.* Passing orders on the subject.	No. 645—7, dated 25th April 1874.	...	...	6a to
12 to 13	*Destruction of wild animals.* Passing orders on correspondence, received from Ashtagram and Nagar Commissioners, on the subject.	No. 690—30, dated 27th April 1874.	...	...	7 to
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16 to 17	*Assistant Apothecary for the Military Assistant's Department.* Sanctioning the continuance of his services.	No. 752—139, dated 29th April 1874.	...	...	13 to 1

From the President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, Bangalore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. Department, No. 1934, dated Bangalore, 17th October 1873.

I have the honor to enclose for the Chief Commissioner's sanction, an extract from the Proceedings of the Cantonment Municipal Commission, dated 10th instant, para 5, and to respectfully point out that, in a great many of the prosecutions for smuggling, the parties connected are coolies, and who are so very poor that they have no means of paying any fine that can be inflicted under the provisions of Section X of the Octroi Rules; by the present proposed amendment to Section X, it is sought to provide more fully for the prevention of smuggling by the power awarding of one month's imprisonment of either description, and by this arrangement it is hoped to deter the above named classes leading themselves to the occupation of smuggling in dutiable articles to the great loss of the Municipality.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Meeting of the Cantonment Municipal Commissioners, dated 10th October 1873.

Proposed Amendment of para X of Octroi Rules.

5. Proposed amendment of para 10 of the Octroi Rules to empower Magistrates to award punishment either rigorous or simple, when fines imposed are not recoverable.

Resolution.—The Board consider it very desirable that some provision should be added to the present Octroi Rules to meet the case of irresponsible coolies, &c., employed by others in smuggling in tobacco, and who under the present existing rules and having no means to make good the fines imposed, thus escape all punishment. It is resolved therefore that the amendment proposed be submitted to the Chief Commissioner with the view of its being embodied in the Octroi Rules.

Proposed Amendment of Section X of Octroi Rules.

Section X.— "Every person who shall *knowingly* import, or attempt to import, or convey into the Cantonment or Pete of Bangalore, any excisable articles not covered with a pass or without paying the duty leviable on such articles, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, "*to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month or with*," fine not exceeding double the value of such articles and in any case not exceeding 500 Rupees, "*or with both*" and the goods shall be further liable to confiscation."

No. 79—Genl. 22, dated Bangalore, 4th April 1874.

Order thereon.—The amended form of Section X of the Octroi Rules having been approved and sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, is forwarded to the Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication both in English and Kanarese for a space of one month.

2. The insertion of the word "knowingly" in line 1, was necessary to provide against the punishment of innocent persons.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 4th April 1874.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 744—G. 268, dated Mysore, 14th March 1874.

In reply to your letter No. 3930—166, dated 16th October 1873, I have the honor to forward herewith for the information of the Chief Commissioner, copies of the marginally * noted letters, from which it will be seen that the line alluded to by the Jahagirdar was traced by the Madras Department Public Works in 1861 for a length of three miles within the limit of the Yelandur Jahagir, but it was subsequently abandoned as the Madras Government was not disposed to bear the cost thereof.

* No. 93—1, dated 23rd January 1874, from the Executive Engineer, Ashtagram Division.
No. 219—2, dated 2nd March 1874, from do.

2. The circumstances under which the Jahagirdar addressed the Collector of Coimbatore on the subject being fully explained in his letter No. 129, dated 20th November 1873, copy of which is herewith submitted, I have to submit that, in my humble opinion, as the Jahagirdar is in charge of his property, he has a right to resist any encroachments on his estate, by whomsoever directed without his authority being previously obtained.

From the Executive Engineer, Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 93—1, dated Mysore, 23rd January 1874.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 184 of the 20th instant, and to submit the following report on the line of road referred to, from Collegal to Hasanur, *viâ* Yelandur.

2. This line was originally projected by Madras Officers and approved of by the Mysore Government; but as far as I can ascertain from the correspondence in this Office, the work was never undertaken by the Mysore Public Works Department, as Colonel Lawford when Chief Engineer ruled that it would be a waste of money to undertake any work in Mysore till the Madras Government adopted vigorous measures for the improvement of the Hasanur Ghat.

3. The portion of the line from Collegal to Yelandur frontier, a distance of 6 miles, has been completed, and a trace was opened out for a length of about three miles through the Yelandur Jahagir in 1861 or 1862. Nothing further was done till 1872, when Major Chrystie, R. E., visited Collegal and Yelandur and advocated the construction of a line to open out the Yelandur Jahagir and to connect Collegal with Hasanur.

4. The line originally proposed was on the east of the Honully stream, while that now selected and which has been approved of by the Jahagirdar and the Deputy Commissioner is on the west side. The trace of the former was made with the approval of the Mysore Government. This line has now been abandoned, and I believe the Jahagirdar will be satisfied with the assurance that such is the case.

From the Executive Engineer, Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 219—2, dated 2nd March 1874.

Your No. 203, dated 25th February, requesting to be informed by what Department a trace was opened out in 1861 for a length of three miles through the Yelandur Jahagir.

In reply, has the honor to state that the undersigned cannot positively ascertain by what Department the trace was opened out; but he infers from the correspondence, that it was by the Madras Public Works Department, with the approval of the Mysore Government.

From the Jahagirdar of Yelandur, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, Genl. No. 129, dated Mysore, 20th November 1873.

Adverting to the correspondence marginally * noted, and ending with your docket No. 311 of the 25th October last, I have the honor to offer the following explanation :—

* 1. No. 1, dated 2nd April 1873, from the Jahagirdar, to the Commissioner of Ashtagram.
2. No. 26, dated 10th do from the Commissioner of Ashtagram, to the Jahagirdar, Yelandur.
3. No. 18, dated 20th do from the Jahagirdar, to the Commissioner of Ashtagram.
4. No. 7, dated 17th do from the do to the Collector of Coimbatore.
5. No. 311, dated 25th October 1873, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, to the Jahagirdar of Yelandur.

2. The circumstances which gave rise to this correspondence are briefly as follow :—

The ryots of Yelandur claimed compensation and remission of kandayam for the portion of their lands through which the road passed. On personal inspection I found the road in an unfinished state, and on

enquiry ascertained that the line had been given up. As I was ignorant of the circumstances under which the road was laid out, I requested the Commissioner of Ashtagram (*vide* letter No. 1, dated 2nd April 1873), to inform me if any authority had been given for the road to be laid out, and to favor me with any correspondence which may have taken place on the subject. To this communication the Commissioner replied in the following words (*vide* his letter No. 26, dated 10th April 1873)—

"No permission from this Office appears to have been given to the authorities of Collegal to lay "out roads in the Yelandur Jahagir." On the receipt of this reply, I, as the party directly interested, and with a view to decide the claims of the ryots, addressed the Collector of Coimbatore to enlighten me as to under what circumstances and by whose authority the road was first traced, and whether it was intended to be completed, and suggested in the latter case that he will have to take the permission of the Mysore Authorities as the land belonged to the Mysore Territory. I sent also a copy of this letter to the Commissioner of Ashtagram for his information and thus kept him informed of my proceeding in connection with this road.

3. The above is a resumé of what has taken place. As regards the necessity for the road and my objection to construct it, I beg to state that as another road of greater importance through Agra is under contemplation, the necessity for this road will have to be decided hereafter. The necessity for this road to the people of Collegal is also avoided by the other road to which Mr. Welderburn alludes in para 8 of his letter No. 239 of the 28th September 1873. With regard to my objection, I beg to observe that I did not object to the road being constructed, but only requested the Collector to take the necessary authority from the Mysore Government, and to compensate my ryots and myself as I understood the road to have been solely intended for the use of the people of Collegal.

4. With the greatest deference to the orders of the Chief Commissioner on the subject, I beg to point out for his most favorable consideration that the object of my writing to the Collector of Coimbatore was simply to avoid unnecessary delay and circuitous correspondence in the disposal of the complaints preferred by the ryots of the Jahagir. At the same time I kept the Commissioner of the Division informed of my proceeding. Moreover, I beg to send herewith copy of docket No. 987—129 of the 29th June 1870, from the Commissioner of Ashtagram, forwarding, for disposal *by means of direct correspondence* with the Assistant Engineer in charge of the Collegal Range and for report as to the result, docket No. 61 of the 14th idem, from the Superintending Engineer, 7th Division, Madras Public Works Department, on a question analogous to the question now under reference, from which it will be observed that I had also an authoritative precedent for my proceeding. It is a matter of the deepest regret that the Collector of Coimbatore should have taken objection to, if not offence at, my correspondence with him directly; but in my most humble opinion such direct correspondence on preliminary points will be very useful as saving all delay, and cannot be objectionable on any other ground, as even a most humble ryot directly and in his own name corresponds with the highest authorities on matters in which he is justly concerned.

No. 81—Genl. 6, dated Bangalore, 4th April 1874.

Order thereon.—The proceeding of the Jahagirdar of Yelandur in this matter, to which exception has been taken by the Collector of Coimbatore, and the opinion expressed by the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, as to the Jahagirdar's right "to resist any encroachments on his estate, by whomsoever directed, without his authori- "ty being previously obtained," appear to have been alike due to a misconception of the circumstances of the case.

2. As regards the former, the project which formed the subject of the Jahagirdar's correspondence with the Collector was clearly one for which the Mysore and not the Madras Authorities were responsible—although the work may have been actually executed by the latter—and any claims or complaints in connection with it ought unquestionably to have been made to his own Government by the Jahagirdar.

The road trace, to which Mr. Krishna Murti refers, and for which he seems to have claimed compensation from the British Government, appears to have been drawn some years ago, and to have been subsequently definitely abandoned. It is not, therefore, clear upon what grounds compensation is now sought for; but if the Jahagirdar has any claim to prefer, such should be submitted to the Chief Commissioner through the regular official channel.

3. As regards the Commissioner's opinion, the Chief Commissioner does not quite understand what is intended to be conveyed by the expression quoted above. If it is meant that the Jahagirdar of Yelandur is in any respect competent to act *independently* of the Mysore Government, in matters affecting his estate in which there are questions at issue between him and the Madras or the Mysore Government, it is proper to state at once that such a pretension cannot be admitted.

4. The Jahagirdar is in all respects a subject of the Mysore State, and is as much bound as any other holder of alienated lands in the State, to respect and be guided by the orders of the Mysore Government. In matters affecting facilities of communication between the Madras and Mysore Districts, or their common frontier, in which the interests of the Jahagir are concerned, the Jahagirdar is entitled to be fully heard and to have every reasonable opportunity of representing his views and claims; but the decision of such questions, so far as the Mysore Territory is concerned, rests with the Mysore Government, and the Jahagirdar would be very ill advised to "resist" as an encroachment whatever it might appear to that Government to be proper to order in such matters, merely because his "authority" had not been previously obtained to the adoption of such orders.

4. The Chief Commissioner will only remark, in conclusion, that, if the Yelandur Jahagirdar has any valid ground for complaint in the matters that have given rise to this correspondence, the fault would appear to lie with the Mysore Divisional and District Authorities, whose duty it was, and is, to protect the just rights and interests of the Jahagir in all questions affecting the same, that may be at issue between it and the adjoining Madras or Mysore Districts.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 743—Firyad 18, dated Mysore, 14th March 1874.

With reference to your Firyad memorandum No. 5351-228, dated 20th December 1873, forwarding for report a petition from the ryots of Grama in the Maharajdurga Taluk, praying for permission to cut all descriptions of wood growing on their kandayam lands, &c., free of seigniorage, I have the honor to forward for the information of the Chief Commissioner, copies of the marginally noted letters, from which it will be seen that petitioners' request cannot be complied with, as the trees alluded to are of spontaneous growth, not planted by petitioners or their ancestors.

No. 1173 of 3rd March 1874, from the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan.
No. 192 of 23rd February 1874 from the Assistant Conservator, Hassan Range, to the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan.

2. Regarding fire-wood and agricultural implements, petitioners seem to have no just grounds for complaint.

3. Petition is herewith returned.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 1173, dated Hassan, 3rd March 1874.

With reference to your docket No. 764 of the 9th January 1874, forwarding for report a petition from the ryots of Grama to the address of the Chief Commissioner, praying that they may be allowed to cut wood free of seigniorage. I have the honor to submit herewith copy of a letter No. 192 of the 23rd ultimo from the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Hassan Range, reporting in detail on the various causes of the petitioners' complaints; from this it will be seen that the petitioners' complaints are groundless.

2. As regards the quality of wood required for "*Gadde Halige*" referred to in para 3 of the Assistant Conservator's letter, I am of opinion that the petitioners' statement does not hold good since any other strong junglewood would do as well as *Honne*.

3. The original petition received under cover of your docket under reply is herewith returned.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 4th April 1874.

From the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Hassan Range, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, No. 192, dated 23rd February 1874.

In reply to your docket No. 593 of the 2nd February 1874, giving cover to docket No. 764 of the 9th January (herewith returned) from the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, together with its enclosure, (also returned) being a petition from the ryots of certain villages in the Maharajdurga Taluk, to the address of the Chief Commissioner, praying that they may be allowed to cut wood free of seigniorage, I have the honor to report that I met a large number of the ryots of the above mentioned taluk at Palyam on the 20th instant for the purpose of enquiring into their complaints.

2. I propose treating the various causes of complaint separately, and will only mention here in passing that out of the 31 petitioners who signed the *Urji* to the Chief Commissioner only 17 were present during the investigation.

3—(1.) The ryots pray to be allowed the right of felling all wood growing on their kandayam lands free of charge, alleging that although neither they, nor their ancestors, have planted such trees, being of spontaneous growth, yet they have protected them from cattle, &c, as if they had been their own property. This question was raised by the Maharajdurga Taluk Amildar in his *Urji* No. 481 addressed to you, and was referred by me to the Conservator of Forests for instructions. These were to the effect that trees of spontaneous growth on the kandayam lands are the property of Government and not of the ryots on whose kandayam lands they grow. This is to hold good until the Revenue settlement has been round.

See this Office No. 97, dated 26th September 1873.

4—(2.) Firewood.—There appears to have been some misunderstanding as to the conditions under which firewood may be collected by ryots. I repeated the rules recently issued on the subject, and complainants expressed themselves perfectly satisfied.

5.—(3.) Agricultural Implements.—A complaint was made under this head apparently with the sole object of raising the question, whether ryots should be allowed the right of felling *Honne* free for making "*Gadde Haliges*," this, they assured me, being the only wood suitable for the purpose. Being entirely ignorant of the qualities of wood necessary for a "*Gadde Halige*," I can offer no opinion as to the truth or otherwise of this statement; but it would appear undesirable that this right should be granted, *Honne* being one of the reserved kinds of trees.

6.—(4.) Building Wood.—The complaint under this head may be referred to para 3, and appears therefore to call for no further comment.

No. 82—Genl. 7, dated Bangalore, 4th April 1874.

Order thereon.—With reference to the complaint of the ryots of Grama in the Maharajdurga Taluk reported on in the above, it is to be observed that, under the existing rules, the holders of kandayam lands are allowed to cut all trees growing thereon of the unreserved kinds, which they have a right of property in, either (1) by having purchased the lands from the original planters of such trees; or (2) by having planted and grown them themselves. In the opinion of the Chief Commissioner trees of spontaneous growth, which have *sprung up* since a ryot has held the land on which the same are growing, fall under the 2nd class, and are the ryot's property equally as if they had been planted by him.

2. As regards the other points preferred by the petitioners, the Chief Commissioner is unable to make any special exception to the rules in force, in their favor, more especially as when the survey reaches the taluk, all these and kindred questions will be satisfactorily dealt with.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Genl. No. 221, dated Bangalore, 17th February 1874.

I have the honor to request to be informed whether it is intended any longer to require Probationary Amildars to pass in the Civil Procedure Code and Court Fees' Act, since all Civil jurisdictions was withdrawn from them on the appointment of Munsiffs, also in the event of one of their number having passed only the Judicial test, in the Criminal Lower Grade, whether it will be regarded as a sufficient examination in Law ; further, whether Notification No. 249 of the 15th December 1873, published in the *Mysore Gazette* of the 21st December, is intended to supersede the rules for the examination of Amildars published in page 70 of the *Mysore Gazette* of the 1st July 1871.

No. 188—G. 8, DATED BANGALORE, 10TH APRIL 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—The Commissioner is informed that it will not be expedient to eliminate the Civil Procedure Code and Court Fees' Act from the Amildars' Test, until the Munsiff's scheme has been extended to the whole Province, and that the Notification, dated 15th December 1873, No. 249, was not intended to supersede the Amildar's Test.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 411— GENL. 3, DATED BANGALORE, 18TH APRIL 1874.

ORDER.—The statement shewing the average wages of labor for the marginally* noted Districts of Mysore and for Coorg having been received on the dates specified opposite to them, the general return for the two Provinces had to be submitted nearly a month after due time.

*Kolar	14th	January 1874.
Chitaldroog	21st	do
Bangalore	17th	do
Shimoga	20th	do
Coorg	24th	do

2. The attention of the Divisional Commissioners is invited to the instructions issued in this Office Circular Order No. 5 of the 3rd November 1873, with regard to the careful preparation of this important return, and the strict punctuality in its transmission to this Office, and they are requested to impress strongly on the District Officers whose duty it is to furnish the return in question, the necessity of sending in their returns on the proper dates.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 25th April 1874.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 548—Genl. 183, dated Yelwal, 10th December 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4312-69, dated 3rd November 1873, d in reply to state for the information of the Chief Commissioner that, although the principle that ery community should be bound by the acts of a reasonable majority of its members in respect of the storation of a tank common to all is sound in theory, it practically entails, I apprehend, great hardip on the poorest classes residing in the village, who, while willing to enter into engagements, are not a position to fulfil the same. It is difficult to lay down definite rules in all such cases. I am herefore of opinion that each case may conveniently be dealt with by the Deputy Commissioner on its ndividual merits, all cases of an unusual or important nature being submitted for orders of higher uthorities.

2. Regarding the ordinary repairs to earth-work of tank bunds, the rules already received are lear and provide for all cases, so that they may be acted on by the Deputy Commissioners without any ractical difficulty.

3. Copy of letter addressed by me to the Under-Secretary to the Chief Commissioner on the subject of contribution towards agricultural works is herewith forwarded for information.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Under-Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Irrigation Works, No. 171, dated Yelwal, 10th December 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your docket No. 2206, dated 30th October 1873, calling or any observations I may have to make in regard to the terms of your Circular No. 330—2179 of the 5th September 1873, on the subject of ryots' contributions towards agricultural works.

2. In reply, I beg to state that I fully concur in the principles laid down in the above circular, and he only observations I have to make are—that holding the Deputy Commissioners primarily responsible or the collection of contributions in money or labor, insisting upon the recovery of money in all cases in hich ryots fail from various and possibly unavoidable causes to furnish labor as stipulated in their ngagements within a fixed time, would involve the Revenue Officers in considerable embarrassment, and Mysore ryot will agree to any thing, sign any thing, promise any thing, and will with equal facility repudiate all his engagements, and moreover he cannot be made to understand that such promises or engagements should bind him and be enforced. Therefore, I say, it would be very hard to make a Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner responsible for his shortcomings. At the same time it would entail great ardship on the agricultural classes—who are already subjected to much inconvenience in carrying out the arious measures which have been introduced into this Province during the past two or three years, for nstance, the collection of interest on *kists* which are overdue, levy of fees on notices and of local cesses, maintenance of tanks, topes, avenues and village roads, restrictions in forest matters, and supply of labor o the Department Public Works and Survey Departments &c.,—to hold them strictly to their engagements.

3. Under these circumstances, and as the prosperity of the country mainly depends upon the welare of the ryots, I respectfully beg leave to suggest for the favorable consideration of the Chief Commissioner that, without having recourse to any such rigorous measures, all cases falling under the rovisions of the rules under discussion may conveniently be left to the discretion of the Commissioner nd Deputy Commissioners, who are or ought to be from their knowledge of the means, conditions &c., of ach ryot able to know in what cases the rule may be enforced and where remission is desirable.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 493—Rev. 165, dated Camp Honnali, 27th December 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular No. 4312—Genl. 69, dated the 3rd November last, regarding contributions by ryots towards the repairs of tanks, and to forward the accomanying copies of letters containing the opinions of the Deputy Commissioners on the subject.

2. It is true that ordinary repairs to tanks should be carried out by the ryots, and they are gradually acknowledging their responsibilities in this respect, so that no particular action seems necessary n this direction, as when the tanks are brought up to standard and handed over to the ryots for up-keep, he recently promulgated rules will ensure all that is requisite for such up-keep.

3. Some tanks, however, have been so neglected that it would be scarcely fair on the present generation to require it to carry out all the earth-work requisite. Such tanks in fact require extensive

repairs on a regular estimate, and it will be found, as a rule, that the ryots will be ready to contribute If not, I think, it should be made compulsory on them to undertake the front and rear slope turfing, an to contribute in addition $\frac{1}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{16}$ of the estimate as decided upon by the Deputy Commissioner, either i cash or labor. Practically, however, there will be found but little or no difficulty as regards repair, &c to be carried out by the Revenue Department. The real difficulty will be in the case of tanks bein brought up to standard by the Irrigation Department. Here as the ryots know the work must be don by that Department, and that too, without loss of time, they will try to evade promising or paying con tributions. In such cases connected with the operations of the Irrigation Department, I think, it shoul be made compulsory on the ryots to do all the front and rear turfing and contribute one-eighth or one sixteenth of the total estimate in cash or labor. The Deputy Commissioner should have the option o reducing the amount in cases of poverty and other exceptional circumstances. Care should, however, b taken by the Engineer Officers to consult the wishes and interests of the ryots as much as possible, s as to carry the ryots with them in their projected plans for improving tanks. Extra work, such as tha entailed in forming a stop tank, should, I think, be met solely from funds of the Irrigation Departmen The Deputy Commissioner should ordinarily be in accord with the Irrigation Department as to what i to be done in the case of each tank. I think it will be found more expedient in practice that the ryot should understand that they must contribute, rather than seek for voluntary contributions which wil be sometimes made the occasion for discontented ryots and others complaining that undue pressure wa exercised towards them to ensure consent, &c.

4. Lastly, though it appears a small matter, it will perhaps be advisable that the requisite stam for execution of the *Mutchalika* engaging to contribute should be furnished by the Irrigation Department and the amount charged to the estimate.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, No. 680, dated Camp Siralkoppa, Shikarpur Taluk, 4th November 1873.

In reply to your Circular No. 358, dated 21st ultimo, regarding contribution by ryots towards th repairs of tanks, I have the honor to state I quite concur in the views expressed by the Chief Commis sioner on the subject, and would only wish to mention as regards the second class of works, *i. e.*, restora tion of tanks, that the Deputy Commissioner may be permitted to dispense with contribution from ryot in cases in which the villages are very small and the ryots are too poor to pay anything.

From the Offg Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, Genl. No. 413, dated 8th December 1873.

Your circular No. 358 of the 21st ultimo, and accompaniment.

With reference to the above, calling for an expression of opinion on the subject of the contributio by ryots towards the repair of tanks, has the honor to state that the undersigned considers the order proposed to be issued in the matter well calculated to attain the object in view.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Naga Division, No. 674, dated 18th December 1873.

In reply to your circular No. 358 of the 21st ultimo, requesting an opinion on the subject of contri butions by ryots towards the repairs executed to tanks, I have the honor to state as follows:—

2. The class of works mostly undertaken are ordinary repairs to tanks, such as earth and ston work, and trifling repairs to sluices and waste-weirs. The Amildars and especially the Taluk Mestris a the time of their moving about the taluks inspect the tanks, and if they seem to be in need of repairs estimates are framed, and the ryots concerned are called on as to what they will contribute. The ryot contribute the cost of the earth-work, either by labor or in cash. In other cases, the ryots are called o to contribute a share of the cost, and they generally give $\frac{1}{4}$ of it, the amount being collected from them before the work is commenced. There is seldom any difficulty in recovering this amount as the ryot having agreed to pay it, and knowing that it is to be spent for their own tank, come forward with their con tribution as soon as it is asked for.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
25th April 1874.

3. In some cases, when the repairs to be executed are only stone work, the ryots at first refuse to ntribute ; in such cases, it depends on the Amildar whether they are induced to change their minds or t. The amount sanctioned in the Budget for expenditure under the head "Agricultural" for this year Rs. 3,000 ; this amount has been supplemented by contributions from ryots of Rs. 539 in cash and s. 205 in labor.

4. The system of making the ryots of each village execute ordinary earth-work repairs yearly to eir tanks had quite fallen into abeyance in this District, but the plan is now being put into force and e Amildars have been repeatedly instructed by me on the point. It will however, I am afraid, take me time before the repairs are regularly and systematically undertaken, as several of the tanks that have seen have fallen into such a state of disrepair, that the ryots would have to spend very large ms indeed to make up for years of neglect, and in several cases they have utterly declined to do anyhing, saying that as no repairs have been done for years, they will not undertake them, but if the tank handed over to them in fair order they will undertake its up-keep. Such tanks, I presume, will be ken up by the Irrigation Department. With regard to ordinary earth-work repairs to tanks that are fair order, it cannot be expected that the ryots will at first willingly do the work, as they have not one it hitherto ; to see that the work is done, it will be necessary for Amildars to take more interest this branch of their duties than they do at present.

Steps are being taken by me to hand over as many tanks as are in fair working order (though no ctually up to standard) as possible to the ryots for up-keep, under the rules laid down in your Circular No. 431 of 4th September 1872, and as, by these rules, Amildars are obliged to inspect each tank once every year and pass orders in the tank book and submit a report to the Deputy Commissioner, who ust himself also inspect many of them during *Jumabandi*, it may be expected that the condition of the anks will improve.

5. As regards the restoration of ruined tanks, or works involving professional skill, the Engineering uthorities are entrusted with their management, and a regular tank survey is being made for the restoration of remunorative works by the Irrigation Department in a few taluks of this District. Ryots are alled on to state what they will contribute and what land they will take up.

6. In conclusion, I consider, that the ryots should be required to contribute from one-sixth to one-fourth the amount necessary for the repair of their tank, according to circumstances. To exact more would press hard on them I think, especially in this District, where owing to the uncertain rain-fall, the tanks do not fill every year, and where the supply to many tanks is, in a great degree, cut off by the countless *Sagavali-Kattes* spread all over the country even up in some instances to the heads of the tanks.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 197, G, dated Bangalore, 20th January 1874.

In reply to Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner No. 4312—G. 69 of the 3rd November 1873, I have the honor to submit the following expression of my views on the question therein discussed.

2. *Proceedings, paras* 1 *and* 2.—In dealing with such cases, some doubt is felt as to the exact parties embraced by the term "ryots." There are five classes falling under this head.

1st.—Brahman *Pattadars*, who hold land under the tank, but do not labor themselves in the fields.

2nd.—Ryots who hold lands under the tank and labor themselves.

3rd.—Sub-tenants of Brahman land-holders, village servants and day laborers.

4th.—Ryots including Brahmans holding dry lands only.

5th.—Weavers, shepherds and other classes not engaged in cultivation.

They are all more or less interested in the maintenance of the village tank, and unless the services of all are made available, the duty required cannot well be performed. It has yet to be decided how far they are severally liable to labor on earth-work to tanks, or to pay for such labor. At present, there is good ground to apprehend that the poor are too often forced to bear the whole burden, and the rich and independent escape. Should the extent of the powers which the Revenue authorities may exercise

be clearly defined and legalised, the desire of the Chief Commissioner—that no improper compulsion pressure should be put on the community—will, I submit, be better attained, than by leaving it to the discretion of Amildars. I therefore recommend, as I have done once before in the Hassan District, that one a week's labor in the year should be demanded from *each villager and holder of land attached to the village and tank* to the up-keep of the tank, and that it should be compulsory on the non-laboring classes to pay for labor to the extent of work allotted to them; and in the case of recusants, the work may be carried out by the head of the village, and the cost be recoverable by sale of property in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

3. In the case of contributions one-fourth of the outlay has been usually regarded as a fair proportion to be borne by the ryots though it has been increased to one-third, and as much as half, in cases in which the repair of the tank would not have otherwise proved sufficiently remunerative to be undertaken by Government, and where the want of drinking water for the ryots and their cattle has been much felt. In such cases the *Inamdar*, *Pattadar* and *Batayi Ulimedar* under the tank should, I think, be required to pay two-thirds of the contribution according to the extent of land held, and the remaining one-third be borne by the villagers who benefit by the tank, in proportion to the taxes they pay to Government. As proposed by the Chief Commissioner it will have to be authoritatively laid down that the whole of the villagers dependent on a tank will be bound by the consent of the majority to pay the contribution, which may be given in money or in labor as the majority may decide.

4. In many parts of the Bangalore District, the ryots have lately been pressed to execute a considerable quantity of earth-work to the tanks, and in such cases no further demand for contributions should be required. A list of such tanks and the value of work done has been called for from Deputy Commissioners.

5. The views of the permanent incumbent of this office, as well as my own, on the desirability of abolishing in the settled taluks the levy of the one-anna irrigation cess in the rupee, are well known to the Chief Commissioner, chiefly on the ground of its being directly opposed to the principle of holding the ryots directly answerable for the up-keep of tanks; but if it be decided to retain the tax with demands for contributions and for up-keep, the charge should, I submit, form either an integral portion of the assessment, or be subject to remission annually on its being certified that the ryots have maintained the tank up to standard. In the case of settled taluks in which the cess is now levied, I conceive that the ryots who have to pay it, cannot fairly be called upon for further contributions to the repair of tanks.

6. The question also arises as to how far contributions can be demanded from ryots in *inam* villages and *jahagirs* to the repair of tanks. Hitherto, the *Inamdars*, *Jodidars* and *Kayamgutladars* have been held answerable for their up-keep; but the levy of the one-anna in the rupee irrigation cess on their lands indicates that they are in some measure to be relieved of the duty. Seeing also that their ryots bear the same relation to the *Inamdars* as ryots in Sarkar villages do to the Government, it would be only fair that all should be treated alike. This question may have more special reference to the Ashtagram Division, where a whole taluk and some hoblis have been assigned as *jahagirs* and temple lands but some ruling is needed for future guidance, and should, I submit, apply equally to all.

C

No. 645—Genl. 7, dated Bangalore, 25th April 1874.

Order thereon.—On a consideration of the views of the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners set forth in the foregoing papers on the subject of contributions by ryots towards repairs of tanks, it appears to the Chief Commissioner to be very doubtful if any hard and fast rules can be advantageously laid down for adoption in this matter.

2. The question of the execution of "ordinary repairs to the earth-works" of tanks for which no *kodigi inam* exists, is quite distinct from that of "contributions for the restoration" of tanks, and should not be mixed up with it. The former should be enforced by the Revenue Officers under the usage of the Province, and it is perfectly competent to them to compel compliance on the part of the ryots in carrying the same out. It is only necessary to add that, in the case of "tanks in series," such repairs are even more urgently needed than in that of single tanks, and should be enforced without any reference to the intended operations of the Irrigation Department in respect of such series. No doubt,

if properly executed, which all such repairs should be, the work will ultimately reduce the cost of the general project as regards such series, when taken up by the Irrigation Department, and will thus be indirectly *pro tanto* a contribution towards the latter.

3. With regard to the *principle* of levying contributions from ryots for the restoration of tanks, which may be held to include all repairs of a character beyond that described in para 2, it is essential that the contributions shall be "voluntary," which it may be expected will, as a rule, only be the case where (1) the Government is either indifferent as regards the proposed work; or (2) the ryots are very urgent for its execution, and see no prospect of this without their contributing specially towards it.

4. Where the ryots of a village enter into a distinct engagement for contributing towards such a work, and it is commenced on the faith of such engagement, there can be no question of the propriety of, and necessity for, its strict enforcement; but it seems to Colonel Meade that every such case should be dealt with on its own merits, and that all that is necessary to provide for that the Deputy Commissioner shall satisfy himself that a fair majority of the ryots deem the work to be urgently needed for the general benefit of those concerned, and that their application for its construction and engagement to make good the contribution required therefor shall be binding on the dissentient minority, if there is one. The majority should in no case fall short of three-fourth of the ryots concerned, and the latter should be limited to the holders and occupiers of lands which will be irrigated by the proposed work. It would prevent much subsequent trouble if the share to be borne by each individual in such cases were clearly recorded in a statement appended to the engagement, and this should, Colonel Meade thinks, always be done.

5. The contribution should be confined to holders of Government or *inam* land under the tank and not indiscriminately to all the non-agricultural residents on the ground of their using the water of the tank for themselves or for their cattle. In the case of an emergency, such as the stopping of a breach caused by flood, &c., all the residents can be pressed for labor.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 27th April 1874.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 692—G. 245, dated Mysore, 24th February 1874.

With reference to your partly Circular No. 6236—105 of the 10th instant, I have the honor to forward for the information of the Chief Commissioner, letter No. 40 of the 20th idem (in original), received from Mr. Sanderson, regarding the destruction of tigers and cheetahs. The measures, he proposes to adopt, are, in my opinion, deserving of consideration; they are not only inexpensive, but well adapted to the circumstances of the case, and likely to ensure the attainment of the object in view; and I have no doubt that Mr. Sanderson will carry them out to the satisfaction of Mr. Gordon and the benefit of the people.

From Mr. G. P. Sanderson, in charge of Elephant Keddahs, Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 40, dated Mole, 20th February 1874.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your docket No. 890 of 14th instant, forwarding copy of Offg. Chief Commissioner's partly circular No. 6236—105, and calling on me to report whether I can undertake a campaign against the tigers and panthers of this and the neighbouring taluks, and what plan I would advocate for reducing their numbers.

2. In reply, I have the honor to state that I shall be most happy to devote every spare moment to hunting in this taluk, but I shall be unable to extend operations beyond this neighbourhood myself at present. I could however direct and encourage some native *shikaris* in other taluks as I know some good men in Heggaddevankote and Gundal, the tracts most affected; there is quite enough work for one officer for one season in this locality. I should be unable to commence before about April 1st; from that time till the arrival of elephants, I shall have leisure. Amongst the 22 men in Keddha employ are all the best trackers and net-men of this neighbourhood, and a campaign may be commenced without further cost beyond a sum of Rs. 30 per mensem for baits, and the arming and paying of 4 *shikaris* at, say, Rs. 40 per mensem, total Rs. 70. The use of an elephant is not necessary in this jungle.

3. For arming native *shikaris* I would suggest Henry Martinis. Four would be sufficient, with 25 rounds of ammunition each. It is useless to do much towards assisting these men, whilst leaving them armed only with their matchlocks. Some of them are not bad shots in their own fashion from a rest, but with their wretched weapons they are obliged to watch so close to a hill as often to prevent the return of the tiger. With a weapon with which they could shoot from 30 to 40 yards distance, they would have many more chances in broad day light. The Henry Martinis might be lent for a few months: if purchased, however, I presume they would not cost more than Rs. 30 each: the advantage of breech-loaders would be to prevent the natives watching with guns loaded a long time, as they will assuredly do with muzzle loaders. Moreover being of small bore, (·577 or 25?) the Henry Martini could be converted into an Express, if a mould is furnished with the rifles, by lightening the bullets of a deep hollow; the solid bullet would be of too small bore for reliable work upon tigers, but with the express bullet, few tigers should leave the spot; my little experience with the ·500 Express is in favor of its being the best possible weapon for all game.

4. Strychnine I have tried in two cases only; the doses used were 6 and 12 grs. and though severely affected, the tigers were not recovered; it may be found useful on occasions for use by myself. Encouraging the headman of the Torrea caste to net tigers would be a good plan; this could be done in Gundlupet within reach of my camp: for such tigers Rs. 100 should be given to the villagers as it is laborious work, and it would be a good plan to advance the sum to headmen who would promise to find a tiger.

5. I believe the mere raising of the present handsome scale of rewards to *shikaris* would be more costly than effective. There are only two or three *shikaris* in each taluk in this part of Mysore, who shoot tigers; these will bring in their annual tale of skins at the present rate of reward, and it is to be doubted whether unenterprizing natives would begin to shoot tigers for, say, Rs. 100 each, when not in the habit of doing so for 50 Rs. A few years ago, the reward was raised from Rs. 50 to 60 for tigers, and though the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Ricketts, said the number of skins brought in had increased, I believe the reason may have been that great attention was paid by that officer to the distribution of rewards, as it is hardly likely that the difference of Rs. 10 would urge to a much more keen pursuit.

6. If permitted to organize a campaign, I would request to be furnished with the four rifles *and a bullet mould* as early as possible, (the plunger to reduce the bullet to the express system can be fitted here) with permission to retain in pay at Rs. 10 each per mensem, 4 men in this, the Gundlupet and Heggaddevankote Taluks from March 15th till July 15th as an experiment. Also to be allowed to pay the rewards for tigers shot under my direction to the *shikaris* and to myself submit the necessary

vouchers from the Amildars for reimbursement. A sum of Rs. 200 might be placed at my credit of the Chamrajnagar Taluk for this purpose, as prompt payment would be a great inducement. With Rs. 3 for baits, the expenditure would be Rs. 70 per mensem, or Rs. 280 for the four months; it would also b necessary to pay the present rewards over and above for all animals shot.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner o Mysore, General Department, No. 13—T. S, dated Camp, Kalhatti Hills, 12th April 1874.

With reference to the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner and Order No. 6236—105, dated the 10th February last, requesting a report regarding the measures required to be adopted for the better destruction of tigers and cheetahs, I have the honor to forward for the information of the Chief Commissioner, copies of the marginal,* noted communications, with their enclosures from the District Officers in this Division expressing their opinion on the subject.

* From Shimoga, No. 940, dated the 6th March 1874.
From Chitaldroog, No. 840, dated the 3rd March 1874.
Do do. Cir. No. A., dated the 15th March 1874.
From Kadur, No. 589, dated the 17th March 1874.
From Captain Ludlow, No. 331, dated the 24th February 1874.

2. From want of uniformity in the comparative statement furnished, shewing the results under the old rates of reward and the enhanced rates introduced since September last, I am unable to draw any conclusions for any definite period as to whether the enhancement of rates has produced any appreciable results in the destruction of tigers and cheetahs. However there is no doubt that the higher rates sanctioned tend to afford a better stimulus to *shikaris*, and that the destruction of these animals in the three Districts has been generally progressing.

3. The Deputy Commissioners of the 3 Districts, it will be observed, are of opinion that no further increase in the rates of reward are called for; those at present in force being sufficiently high to produce the desired effects, and that the organization of a body of *shikaris* is not required. But Captain Ludlow is of a different opinion. He advocates the enhancement of rewards and the appointment of a special officer, and further that officers belonging to Regiments should be encouraged to assist in the measure.

4. On a consideration of the subject, I am disposed to concur in the opinions expressed by the Deputy Commissioners. I do not think that the appointment of a special officer will produce any beneficial results, inasmuch as his operations must be rather desultory and likewise limited in extent. The extirpation of tigers and cheetahs must be a matter of time and cannot be accomplished at once, on whatever scale the operations may be conducted, for, when these animals are much disturbed on one side, they will remove elsewhere.

5. Native *shikaris* as a rule are provided with most wretched guns, and it might perhaps be advisable to furnish a select number of them with good muzzle loaders and the necessary ammunition.

6. Enhancement of the existing scale of rewards would of course serve as an additional incentive to the more systematic pursuit, by a certain class of natives, of tiger and cheetah killing as a source of profit; but such enhancement should be general not only throughout the Province, but also in the neighbouring Collectorates of Her Majesty's Territories.

7. Lastly, in devising measures for the better destruction of animals which commit so much havoc among the cattle of ryots, it will be advisable to see that any proposed remedy is not calculated to unduly harass the ryots in other ways, such as being unreasonably pressed for beaters and troubled in the matter of supplies. Besides, too sudden a destruction of tigers and cheetahs might tend to inconveniently increase for a time the number of pig, deer, &c., and whose depredations on the crops of ryots would be quite as serious a matter as the loss of their cattle, and which in the Malnad Taluks are, as a rule, stunted and not of much value.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District, To the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 940, dated Shimoga, 6th March 1874.

In acknowledging the receipt of your docket No. 500 of the 18th February 1874, regarding the further enhancement of the rate of rewards laid down for the destruction of wild beasts, I have the honor to submit a comparative statement shewing the number of beasts killed and the amount of rewards paid for them during the years noted in the margin, from which it would appear that the number of cheetahs during 11 months of this year has increased by 18, and there is every anticipation of a further increase before the end of March, as large numbers of skins are brought for reward during the dry weather. This

From 1870—71 to 1873—74.

ill shew that the destruction of the wild beasts is progressing rapidly, and that no further enhancement s required towards this end. I am not prepared to advocate any change in the present mode of the estruction of wild beasts, as I apprehend that the enlistment of certain body of men will not tend to uch a large destruction as heretofore. Since the enhancement of the rate, several poor people, who itherto took very little interest in killing tigers, had brought skins for reward.

Statement shewing the Tigers and Panthers killed and the Amount of Reward paid during the years from 1870—71 to 1873—74.

Years.	Tigers killed.	Panthers killed.	Amount of Reward paid.	Remarks.
1870—71	41	52	2,414 0 0	
1871—72	18	30	1,078 0 0	
1872—73	34	44	1,727 8 0	
1873—74*	31	62	3,000 0 0	
* Up to February ...				

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District, To the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 840, dated Camp Bhimasamudra, 3rd March 1874.

In reply to your docket circular No. 500, dated 18th ultimo, forwarding for information copy of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings and Order No. 6236 Genl. 105, dated 10th ultimo, and requesting me to report on the measures suggested by the Chief Commissioner for the destruction of wild beasts, I have the honor to submit herewith a statement shewing the results of the recently enhanced rates of reward as compared with those of the former lower rates, and to state that in no part of this District, do tigers, &c., abound to such an extent as to necessitate the employment of an officer for their destruction, and that the small number of such animals which do exist here and there do not call for such a measure, though perhaps more stimulus would be given to their destruction if the rates were still further raised.

List shewing the Number of Tigers, Cheetahs, &c., killed for which Rewards were paid since the introduction and previous to the same period of the enhanced rates.

Tigers.				Cheetahs.				Hyenas.			
Since the introduction of the enhanced rates. (1st September 1873 to end of February 1874.)		Previous to the introduction of the enhanced rates. (1st March 1873 to August 1873.)		Since the introduction of the enhanced rates.		Previous to the introduction of the enhanced rates.		Since the introduction of the enhanced rates.		Previous to the introduction of the enhanced rates.	
No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
1	60	3	80	12	445	3	40	2	20	...	...

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, Circuit No. A., dated Camp Jajur, 15th March 1874.

Adverting to your docket No 676, dated 12th instant, received to-day, I have the honor to inform you that I called for a list from the Treasury Officer shewing the rewards paid for killing tigers, &c., since the introduction of the new rates on the 1st of September last, as well as also shewing the rewards

paid for a similar length of time previous to the new rates being sanctioned. The period would therefore be, in both cases, six months, namely, from 1st September 1873 to the end of February 1874, and from 1st March 1873 to 31st August of the same year.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, No. 589, dated 17th March 1874.

In reply to your Circular No. 500, dated the 18th ultimo and enclosure, inviting opinion for a modification in the system of destroying tigers and cheetahs, I have the honor to submit herewith a comparative statement shewing the results of the recent enhanced rates of rewards, which however do not appear to have produced any marked effect in increasing the number of wild beasts killed. Though the introduction of these rates was notified in September, the payments until November were made under the old rule owing to the animals having been killed prior to and in August, so that there was very little time left to form a correct idea of the result of this revision being favorable or otherwise.

2. The former maximum rates were Rs. 35 and 15 for tigers and cheetahs respectively, and they have been raised to Rs. 60 and 40, or at a percentage of 71 and 166 Rs. I consider these amounts quite as high as would induce huntsmen to come forward eagerly.

3. As regards the question of enlisting a corps of *shikaris*, I beg to refer you to the correspondence noted in the margin, from which you will observe that the measure was proposed and sanctioned in 1864–65, but eventually proved an utter failure.

From	Superintendent,	No. 189,	dated	19th September	1864.
To	do	„ 218,	„	22nd do	„
From	do	„ 153,	„	24th October	„
To	do	„ 285,	„	3rd November	„
From	do	„ 217,	„	9th January	1865.
To	do	„ 354,	„	14th do	„
From	do	„ 359,	„	21st do	„
To	do	„ 474,	„	27th March	„

4. If however an officer were specially deputed for this work, the case may be different; but even then considering the extensive tract of country he will have to operate in, I doubt if there would be any decrease in the sum total of the ravages of wild beasts in the country. I would also deprecate the measure, on the ground that it stifles the spirit of daring and activity which the chase brings into play in the population at large and a habit of self-dependence.

Comparative Statement shewing the Details of the Rewards paid from April 1873 to 6th March 1874 for killing Tigers and Cheetahs, as well as mortality among live stock.

Month.	Tigers.	Amount of reward paid.	Cheetahs.	Amount of reward paid.	Mortality among live stock for 1873—74.	Mortality among live stock for 1872—73.	Remarks.
April ...	Tigers ...	35 0 0	Cheetahs. ...	... ...	319	95	
May ...	do ...	35 0 0	do ...	10 0 0	230	137	
June ...	do ...	35 0 0	do ...	... ...	229	185	
July ...	do for 2...	70 0 0	do ...	... ...	188	174	
August ...	do ...	... ...	do ...	... ...	119	275	
September...	do ...	35 0 0	do ...	7 0 0	184	213	The enhanced rates of rewards were introduced in September 1873, but wild animals killed since then were presented for reward only from February 1872
October ...	do ...	30 0 0	do ...	15 0 0	118	237	
November ...	do ...	30 0 0	do 3	40 0 0	149	174	
December ...	do ...	... ...	do ...	... ...	135	251	
January ...	do ...	... ...	do ...	... ...	145	214	
February ...	do for 6...	220 0 0	do 3	32 0 0	178	268	
March ...	do „ 4...	125 0 0	do 2	35 0 0	...	191	
Total...	18	615 0 0	11	139 0 0	2,056	2,414	

From Captain E. S. Ludlow, 1st Assistant Commissioner, Sagar Sub-Division, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, No. 331, dated Sorab, 24th February 1874.

With reference to your docket No. 500 of the 18th February, received yesterday, I have the honor to inform you that from personal observations it would appear to me that tigers and cheetahs are on the increase in the Sub-Division, and for this there is an easy explanation, namely, the withdrawal of the

Revenue Survey Officers from these parts, and the rapid growth of a double thorned bramble, which springs up where the dead bamboos have been burnt down. In proof of the first assertion I would cite the Sorab Taluk. The survey connection with this taluk virtually ceased in May 1871, and by that time the taluk had been nearly rid of tigers, but they have since steadily increased. With regard to the bramble alluded to, I may observe that it is simply impenetrable to human beings, and furnishes excellent cober to animals of the feline, tribe, pig and the smaller kind of deer.

2. To mitigate, or extirpate if possible, the ravages committed by tigers and cheetahs would be no difficult matter if the question were only boldly faced. In the first place, the rewards should be enhanced still further, and I would be disposed to put a higher price on females than males. This enhancement of rewards would tempt native *shikaris*, and undoubtedly some animals would fall to their guns; but on the other hand these large rewards would also lead to their concealing from European sportsmen the whereabouts of game, a measure which is to be deprecated. Secondly, the appointment of a special officer has much to commend it. The officer in charge would be able to devote his whole time and attention to the subject; his *modus operandi* would be systematic, not desultory as it necessarily is at present with officials, who care for tiger shooting but have their duties to attend to; his recognized official position as tiger slayer would necessitate Amildars according him every assistance in their power in obtaining immediate news of kills, which at present is not always the case; the village officers too would at last comprehend that instructions to give news of kills were really intended as an order and not to be construed into a dead letter; and finally, the villagers at large would see that a regular rind was being made against one of their worst enemies and undoubtedly they would assist in the measure.

3. The appointment of independent native *shikaris* on regular pay I would not be disposed to advocate; but the entertainment of a body of such men under the orders of the tiger slayer to Government would decidedly be of advantage.

4. There is another point which suggests itself and which I would lay before you for your consideration. The more European sportsmen there are in the country the greater chance there is of more tigers being shot. The tiger slayer to Government would be a single individual employed on such special duties; some of the Executive Officers might occasionally kill an animal or two, but there could never be any large body like the Revenue Survey working at one and the same time in the Sub-Division; so to supplement this want I would suggest young officers belonging to Regiments stationed in the Mysore Territory or the vecinity being encouraged to assist in the measure; the only assistance which it would be necessary to accord them would be the furnishing of supplies and the promise of assistance in the matter of beaters: if the Amildars were instructed to render them ordinary assistance in the matter of supplies, beaters, and *shikaris*, I feel confident the call would be readily responded to, and the results would be satisfactory.

5. With regard to the localities in which the higher reward should be given, I beg to recommend it for the whole Sub-Division, as animals if worried much in any particular locality simply move off to some quieter spot.

6. The comparative statement called for cannot be furnished for some little time, as the information must be gathered from the Amildars' reports.

No. 690—Genl. 30, dated Bangalore, 27th April 1874.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner has perused the several reports received from the Commissioners of the Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions regarding the ravages of wild beasts in those Divisions, and notices with regret the serious destruction caused among live stock in the latter Division during the years 1872—73 and 1873—74.

2. Colonel Meade concurs generally in the Commissioner's views as regards the Nagar Division, but is of opinion that it would be of little use at present to increase the scale of rewards—which is the same as that in the adjoining Madras Districts—for the destruction of wild animals.

3. As suggested by the Commissioner, it would be advisable to provide a select number of *shikaris* with good muzzle loaders and the necessary ammunition, and the Chief Commissioner sanctions six muzzle loading rifles being obtained from Madras and forwarded with the necessary quantity of ammunition to the Commissioner, who will take measures for lending them only to special individuals fit to be trusted, for their being duly cared for, and periodically inspected.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 27th April 1874.

4. The Chief Commissioner approves of Mr. Sanderson's proposals for the extermination of wild beasts in the Ashtagram Division, and authorizes their adoption; these measures will however be considered experimental till the 15th July 1874, when the results should be reported.

5. Mr. Sanderson is authorized to entertain 4 *shikaris* on Rs. 10 per mensem each and to expend Rs. 30 per mensem for bait.

The Martini and 4 breech loading rifles, ammunition and apparatus, applied for by Mr. Sanderson, will be obtained and forwarded to that officer as soon as possible.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary

ORDER.—Ordered, that the following letter be forwarded to the Government of India Foreign Department, No. 813—25, G., dated 28th April 1874.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary

General No. 813.
No. 25, G.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
DATED BANGALORE, 28TH APRIL 1874

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA.

SIR,

I am directed to forward for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the Report of the Census of the Province of Mysore, taken on the night of the 14th November 1871.

2. The Chief Commissioner regrets extremely the delay that has occurred in the submission of this report. He is aware that the Officer to whom the duty of drawing it up was entrusted had some difficulties to contend with in completing the compilation of the returns, and that one of the chief causes of delay was his desire to submit the report in as complete a condition as possible; but Colonel Meade is unable to assign any adequate reason for its not having been ready for issue a year ago, as he was led to believe would have been the case.

3. The report has been unavoidably a long time in the Press, the preparation of the numerous tables having proved a very heavy piece of work which taxed severely the utmost capabilities of the Government Printing Office, and it has only been laid before the Chief Commissioner to-day.

4. Looking to the long delay that has already occurred in its submission, Colonel Meade has deemed it better to forward the report and its annexures at once with a few brief general remarks on the census operations and results, instead of analyzing the latter carefully as he would otherwise have desired to do. Any further notice of these results that may appear on closer examination to be necessary, shall, I am to state, be duly taken hereafter.

5. I am directed to add, in conclusion, that the Chief Commissioner has every reason to believe that the results of the census, as given in the report, are fairly accurate and may be relied on. Major Lindsay has, to Colonel Meade's knowledge, taken much intelligent interest in, and been most careful in carrying out the work entrusted to him, and, with the exception of the undue delay above adverted to, is entitled to the Chief Commissioner's hearty commendation of his labors.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 29th April 1874.

From Dr. H. R. Oswald, for Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division and Ceded Districts, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 176, dated Bangalore, 22nd April 1874.

In reply to your memo No. 255—38 of the 15th April 1874, calling for an opinion as to whether the Medical Subordinate attached to the Military Assistant's Department should be of the Apothecary or Hospital Assistant Class "with special reference to the circumstances under which Mr. Arnold, the Apothecary now attached to the Military Assistant's Office, was originally entertained," I have the honor to submit for the Chief Commissioner's information the following statement of this matter with which I happen to be well acquainted.

2. In 1861 the Military Assistant on a revision of his establishment and shewing a saving was permitted by the Commissioner to entertain an Apothecary, who was also supposed to assist as a writer in his office when his medical duties allowed of his doing so. This subordinate was never considered as under the Medical Department, and the arrangement remained unquestioned until 1866, when Doctor Balfour, the then Acting Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals, thought fit to do so; but the permanent incumbent, Doctor Mackenzie, on returning to his office considered it "inexpedient" in Doctor Balfour to have suggested any change in the arrangements which had hitherto existed, and recommended for the Commissioner's consideration a return to the "*statu quo*" in the matter, and which the Commissioner was pleased to sanction.

3. On Mr. Lincoln, who was originally appointed, resigning for a better paid post, Mr. Arnold, the present incumbent, was appointed.

4. Dr. Orr, while Deputy Surgeon General, acquiesced in this arrangement also, and did not consider Mr. Arnold as belonging to the Medical Department, but solely to the Military Assistant's Department, as he was budgetted for and paid by that Department, and the medicines obtained from the stores were also paid for by the Military Assistant and did not appear as a charge against the Medical Department. He was in fact exclusively the subordinate of the Military Assistant.

5. Dr. Ranking, however, the present Deputy Surgeon General, on various occasions, ordered Mr. Arnold to do duty in the Pete and Bowring Hospitals, an arrangement that was acquiesced in by the Military Assistant, though there is nothing on record to shew that Mr. Arnold was ever transferred from the control of the Military Assistant to the Deputy Surgeon General, and in fact his salary and the medicines he receives from the stores still appear as a charge against the Military Assistant's Department and not against the Medical Department, and such being the case I presume he ought still to be considered as attached exclusively to the Military Assistant's Department until specific orders by the Chief Commissioner are issued to the contrary. Such, I believe, is a correct history of the appointment of this subordinate.

6. The medical duties which he *originally* performed were, I apprehend, not very arduous, but of late years, especially under the present Military Assistant, have very much increased, the duties of the Force are very much heavier, more drill insisted on, and the incentives to malingering much greater. Formerly men when reporting sick were permitted to seek the aid of the native Hakims (who however died some-time ago and were not replaced) and they remained in their huts until well or as long as they pleased; this system no doubt was very lax, but now when a man falls sick he must report himself to the Apothecary for treatment or return to duty as in regular Native Regiments; in fact a small Dispensary has been built for the treatment of the men as out-patients, but it would be much better if a small Hospital was erected for the reception of some of the men who were seriously ill as in-patients or of those who were suspected of malingering.

7. I beg to submit as an appendix to this letter a detailed statement of the duties performed by the Apothecary of the Military Assistant's Department, by which it will appear that the number of sick among the men of the Force was 1,124 during the past year, and the average daily number treated was 50. The Apothecary in fact is no longer, whatever he might have been, simply attached to the Military Assistant's Establishment but the Medical Officer of the Force stationed in Bangalore, and performs duties very similar to what the Surgeons attached to Madras Native Infantry Regiments perform.

8. I think this being the case, a subordinate of the grade of a Hospital Assistant quite incompetent for such a charge, their education and training does not fit them for independent charges of this nature, and it was, I apprehend, never intended that it should do so.

9. I had an opportunity of discussing the question of the Military Assistant's subordinate with Dr. Ranking a short time back, and he recommended a Hospital Assistant to the charge on the grounds that a subordinate of a higher rank, (of the Apothecary grade) was not allowed by the Madras Medical Code

for Madras Native Regiments, but he overlooked the fact, as I pointed out to him, that the Madras Native Regiments all had Surgeons in medical charge, whereas Mr. Arnold is in independent or quasi independent medical charge of the Regiments of the Barr and Siledars stationed here.

10. I am therefore clearly of opinion that the duties of the Military Assistant's Department are such as to require a subordinate of the Apothecary class being attached to it; but I also consider that he should be entirely under the control of the Deputy Surgeon General and not merely the subordinate of the Military Assistant.

Detailed Statement of duties performed by the Apothecary attached to the Military Assistant's Department.

1. Daily attendance at the Dispensary attached to the Military Assistant's Department, seeing, prescribing, and administering medicines to the sick of the Savar and Barr Regiments and Details at Head Quarters and of the Establishments connected with the Military Assistant's Department.

2. Vaccination in the Lines.

3. Examining recruits for enlistment in the Mysore Infantry.

4. Examining and reporting on the state of health of such as are reported to have been sick at other stations and of those who apply for leave on the plea of sickness, as also giving certificates expressing opinion as to the fitness or otherwise for further service of men reported to have been long sick or affected with sickness of an incurable nature both of the Savar and Barr Regiments, and all other medical questions connected with the efficiency of the service.

5. Visiting the Savar and Barr Lines with the view of their sanitary condition being attended to and maintained.

6. Accompanying the Military Assistant on his tours of inspection to Kunigal and through the Districts of the Province, when also recruits are examined for enlistment, and the sick at each station inspected.

7. Helping the Military Assistant in picking out men of long service with the view of their being transferred to the pension list.

8. The number of sick treated during the past year has been 1,124, and the average daily attendance of sick at the Dispensary 50.

9. Tabular statement of admissions and average daily attendance for past two years :—

Months.	1872.		1873.	
	Admitted.	Average daily attendance.	Admitted.	Average daily attendance.
January	77	31	108	54
February	74	30	54	30
March	55	40	91	36
April	72	45	146	50
May	...	...	198	70
June	48	36	170	66½
July	53	37	163	60
August	39	10	133	60
September	61	46	136	46
October	68	52	153	45
November	58	53	92	40
December	68	46	118	42

10. The families of the men of the Force also obtain medical attendance and medicines from him.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 29th April 1874.

From the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General No. 81—Medical No. 2, dated Bangalore, 24th April 1874.

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter No. 254—46 of the 13th instant, from the following clause of the third paragraph of which, I fear that in my former letters I have not made it sufficiently clear that the Medical Subordinate of the Military Assistant's Establishment is purely the Medical Officer of the Military Force as has throughout those letters been urged by me.

"So far as Colonel Meade can judge, the Medical Subordinate is not the Medical Officer of the *Military Force* as urged by you, though he affords aid occasionally to some of its members at Bangalore, and is expected to treat accidents to any of the men who parade for inspection during your tours. His real duty appears to be to afford aid to the *Military Assistant's Establishment.*"

2. The Assistant Apothecary is a retired Medical Subordinate; he is entertained by the Military Assistant; is borne on the Military Rolls; is paid from the Military Budget, and though of late years, as regards his professional duties, he has been made subordinate to the Medical Department, he has no further connection with it, and is not upon the effective list of the Medical Subordinates of the Mysore Commission. Hence my objection to his abrupt removal without my concurrence, though on former occasions of his services being urgently required for other duties I have readily acquiesced in his temporary withdrawal.

3. With reference to the Assistant Apothecary's duties in Bangalore, a perusal of last week's sick *report will convince the Chief Commissioner that they are of no trivial nature.

*Herewith sent to be obligingly returned.

4. With reference to his duties on tour, he has to select men for pension at the outposts, pass men for recruits, and examine the sick and all those who have been absent from duty on sick leave and suspected of malingering.

5. I have never yet required him to attend inspection parades during my tours, because these parades have hitherto been of a mild nature, unattended with danger, and upon which no accident to my knowledge has ever happened; but at mounted parades of the drilled Regiments, I think hereafter an Apothecary should be present.

6. At Head Quarters he affords very little aid to the Military Assistant's Establishment, many officials being Brahmans, who seem to prefer the advice of Native Doctors. His duties lie entirely at the Dispensary where he daily attends the sick of the Barr and Siledar Regiments stationed in Bangalore.

Weekly Report of Sick of Military Assistant's Department, for the week ending 18th April 1874.

Head Quarters Bangalore.

	Savar.						Barr.										
	Jamadar.	Zafardar.	Smunkal.	Trumpeter.	Siledars.	Total.	Subedar.	Jamadar.	Havildar Major.	Havildars.	Naiyk.	Drummer.	Fifer.	Syuza.	Carpenter.	Black Smith.	Total.
Remained 11—4—74...	1	0	0	0	16	17	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	18	0	0	19
Admitted since ...	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	7	1	0	13
Total treated...	1	0	0	0	19	20	2	0	1	0	1	2	0	25	1	0	32
Discharged ...	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	0	13
Died ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remaining...	1	0	0	0	13	14	2	0	1	0	1	2	0	13	0	0	19

Peon Anthoney 29th.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
29th April 1874.

Rank and Name.		Corps.	Disease.	Admitted.	Discharged.
Sepoy.	Mahomed Beg	4th Battn.	Eye disease	27th Feb. 1874	
,,	Kadar Modin Khan ...	4th ,,	Fever	17th March	
,,	Raju	4th ,,	Spasm of muscle ...	18th do	17th April
,,	Abdul Aziz	1st ,,	Fever	25th do	13th do
,,	Narrain Sing	3rd ,,	Itch	27th do	
,,	Subba Rao	1st ,,	Rheumatism... ...	30th do	
,,	Syed Modin	4th ,,	Fever	30th do	
,,	Nabi Khan	4th ,,	Itch	31st do	
,,	Shek Jammal	4th ,,	Itch	4th April 1874	
Drummer.	Raju	4th ,,	Small-pox	6th do	
Sepoy.	Shek Budan	1st ,,	Fever	7th do	18th April.
,,	Nanjaji	3rd ,,	Abscess	8th do	12th do
,,	Devasagayam	1st ,,	Fever	9th do	16th do
,,	Santoji	4th ,,	Abscess	9th do	13th do
,,	Raju	4th ,,	Whitlow	9th do	..
,,	Mahomed Buran ...	3rd ,,	Fever	9th do	16th April.
,,	Shek Davud	4th ,,	Fever	9th do	12th do
,,	Bairoji	3rd ,,	Fever	9th do	13th do
,,	Syed Mastan	3rd ,,	Boil	9th do	12th do
,,	Latchman Rao	4th ,,	Catarrh bronchitis ...	12th do	
,,	Mahomed Abdulla ...	4th ,,	Fever	13th do	
Drummer.	Francis	4th ,,	Catarrh bronchitis ..	13th do	
Carpenter.	Bettacharri	4th ,,	Fever	13th do	16th April.
Sepoy.	Timma	4th ,,	Catarrh bronchitis ...	14th do	16th do
H. Major.	Gulam Mahomed ...	3rd ,,	Fever	14th do	
Sepoy.	Abdul Rahim	3rd ,,	Ulcer	14th do	16th April
Subedar.	Syed Modin	1st ,,	Fever	17th do	
Nayik.	Shek Budan	4th ,,	Fever	17th do	
Sepoy.	Kisan Sing	4th ,,	Fever	17th do	
,,	Shek Adam	4th ,,	Catarrh bronchitis ...	18th do	
Subedar.	Syed Baker	1st ,,	Fever	18th do	
Sepoy.	Syed Bonadin	4th ,,	Fever	18th do	
Siledar.	Ganes Sing	2nd Regt.	Fever	11th Jan. 1874	19th April
,,	Bikkaji Bevar	1st ,,	Contusion of leg ...	23rd do	
,,	Mahomed Ali Khan ...	1st ,,	Guinea worm... ...	17th March	
,,	Mukund Rao Kasid ...	3rd ,,	Catarrh bronchitis ...	17th do	14th April
,,	Piraji Madir	6th ,,	Opacity of cornea ..	21st do	
,,	Venkat Rao Yuho ...	3rd ,,	Contusion	24th do	
,,	Baji Rao Sindhe ...	4th ,,	Fever	27th do	
,,	Shek Husen	1st ,,	Syphilis, secondary ...	3rd do	
,,	Rahim Khan	4th ,,	Contusion	31st do	
,,	Malla Rao Kale ...	4th ,,	Abscess	1st April 1874.	16th April
,,	Hire Sing	1st ,,	Guinea worm ...	1st do	14th do
Jamadar.	Syed Ali	4th ,,	Opacity of cornea ...	3rd do	
Siledar.	Mahomed Sarvan ...	4th ,,	Sore eye	4th do	13th April
,,	Venkoji Bundagar ...	1st ,,	Abscess	7th do	
,,	Mahomed Kalender ...	4th ,,	Fever	8th do	12th April
,,	Syed Hamed	1st ,,	Syphilis, secondary ..	10th do	18th do
,,	Abdul Rasul	1st ,,	Do do ...	10th do	
,,	Abdul Kadar	1st ,,	Fever	14th do	
,,	Subba Rao Nimbolakar ..	1st ,,	Contusion	17th do	
,,	Mahomed Hadji ...	1st ,,	Fever	18th do	

No. 752—GENL. 139, DATED BANGALORE, 29TH APRIL 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—On a full consideration of the circumstances represented in the above, the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that it will be proper to continue the arrangement under which the services of an Assistant Apothecary are made available for the Military Assistant's Department.

2. The Apothecary attached to the Military Assistant's Department will, in future, be borne on the General List of Medical Subordinates, and his pay will be a charge against the Medical Department. The Deputy Surgeon General is requested to make the necessary arrangements in communication with the Military Assistant and the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore.

3. It is immaterial, Colonel Meade observes, whether Mr. Arnold or another Assistant Apothecary is nominated for this purpose. But if the services of Mr. Arnold are not required elsewhere, the Chief Commissioner thinks that it will be better that he should be, as hitherto, left in charge of the Military Assistant's Department. But this is a point which will be disposed of by the Deputy Surgeon General.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index No. to the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
No. 2	*Unlawful assemblies.* Intimating to Judicial Commissioner, that the maintenance of order in the Pete on occasions when ordinary disturbances may be apprehended should be left to the Siledars and Barr.	No. 72—1, dated 4th April 1874.	...		1
No. 4	*Reduction of the Mysore Horse.* Passing orders on a letter from Military Assistant relative to a redistribution of the Force.	No. 201—2, dated 11th April 1874.	...		2 to 4

From the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 391—69, dated Bangalore, 11th March 1874.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your Memo No. 6561—967, dated 28th ultimo, I have the honor to request you will lay before the Chief Commissioner, for his favorable consideration, my proposal that clear instructions may be conveyed to officers concerned, in respect of applications to the Military authorities (especially those of the Regular Army) when troops are required, or any guards in addition to those usually furnished.

2. Such applications should, I think, ordinarily emanate from the Deputy Commissioner, who, as the District Magistrate and Head of the Police, is primarily responsible for the peace of his District.

3. In the Divisions of Ashtagram and Nagar, the Deputy Commissioner might address the Commissioner on the subject, the latter (as the most experienced administrative officer present) being vested with the power to act as occasion may require in calling out troops; but in Bangalore the Deputy Commissioner might, I think, address you direct, or, if time permits, send his application through me as Inspector General of Police, so that the application to the General Commanding might be preferred by the highest administrative authority; in this instance I think the Officiating Commissioner should certainly have brought his apprehensions to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner or myself (as Inspector General of Police,) and that he should act as he has done only in the absence of all senior administrative officers or under circumstances of very great emergency.

4. It may perhaps be advisable to remind Deputy Commissioners (and in remote Divisions Commissioners also) that they should arrange to remain at or near their Head Quarters or other important place where disturbances may be apprehended during celebrations of festivals, or on other occasions when the peace is likely in any way to be threatened.

No. 72.—Mily. 1, dated Bangalore, 4th April 1874.

Order thereon.—The procedure to be adopted by Magistrates in the matter of unlawful assemblies is clearly laid down in Chapter XXXVI of the Criminal Procedure Code.

2. There are cases however where, although there may be no unlawful assembly, reasonable apprehension is entertained of disturbances, against which it may be advisable to guard by calling in the aid of the Regular Troops.

3. When such cases occur in Bangalore, application for the assistance of the Military should be made to the Chief Commissioner: if the officer making the application is not the Commissioner of the Division, such application shall be made through him if he is on the spot.

4. Only in cases of great emergency, or in the absence of the Chief Commissioner, will the Commissioner of the Division make application to the Military authorities direct.

5. In up-country stations, in or near which there may be Regular Troops, any requisition for their services shall be made through the Commissioner of the Division. In his absence, the Magistrate of highest rank on the spot will assume the responsibility.

6. These instructions apply only to the calling out of the Regular Troops, and the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the maintenance of order in the Pete on occasions when ordinary disturbances may be apprehended, should be left to the Siledars and Barr. The aid of the Military authorities should not be asked for unless such is clearly required.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Military Department, 11th April 1874.

From the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. No. 299—Mily. 47, dated Bangalore, 5th July 1873.

In anticipation of the contemplated reduction of the Mysore Horse to three Regiments, I have the honor to submit for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner, a statement of the strength of the out-posts now stationed throughout the country, and of those which it may hereafter appear desirable to withdraw.

2. In future, it will no longer be practicable to guard the inlying taluks and the main roads with detachments of horse-men, but I propose that parties of 36, and 25 Siledars shall be stationed at the head quarters of every District to meet any duty that the District Officers might consider necessary to employ them on.

3. I propose retaining for the present most of the out-posts on the frontiers, but it appears questionable whether even some of these might not shortly be withdrawn.

4. Taluk Officials are at all times anxious to have Siledars in their villages, but instances of their services being required or utilized are rarely reported to me ; while the absence of the men for long periods on distant out-posts, where little or no control over them can be exercised, leads but too often to gross irregularities.

5. It will not be possible to provide large treasure escorts in future, and it is concluded that they are no longer considered necessary for the safe conduct of specie throughout the Province.

No. 201—Mily. 2, dated Bangalore, 11th April 1874.

Order thereon.—The Military Assistant's proposals for a re-distribution of the Siledar Force, submitted with the above letter, are as follows:—

Divisions and Districts.	Distribution. Present. Officers.	Present. Men.	Proposed. Officers.	Proposed. Men.
NUNDYDROOG DIVISION.				
Bangalore District.				
District Head Quarters ...	8	354	8	343
On command ...	1	80	0	0
Toomkoor District.				
District Head Quarters ...	5	147	1	25
On command ...	1	69	0	0
Kolar District.				
District Head Quarters ...	4	111	1	25
On command ...	3	185	0	33
Total.....	22	946	10	426
ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.				
Mysore District.				
District Head Quarters. ...	4	100	5	158
„ Palace ...	1	58	1	58
„ Parkalswami ...	0	11	0	11
On command ...	3	185	0	44
Hassan District.				
Head Quarters ...	4	89	1	36
On command ...	1	91	0	22
Total.....	13	534	7	329
NAGAR DIVISION.				
Shimoga District.				
Head Quarters ...	4	122	5	136
On command ...	2	83	0	22
Chitaldroog District.				
Head Quarters ...	1	80	1	36
On command ...	3	185	0	55
Kadur District.				
Head Quarters ...	2	116	1	36
On command ...	1	58	0	0
Total.....	13	644	7	285
Grand Total, 3 Divisions ...	48	2,124	24	1,040

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Military Department,
11th April 1874.

2. These proposals are generally concurred in by the Division and District Officers, but some changes are proposed in the detail of out-posts, which it is suggested may stand as follows :—

	Strength.	
NUNDYDROOG DIVISION.		
BANGALORE DISTRICT.		
1 Closepet	11	
KOLAR DISTRICT.		
2 Nangli..	11	
3 Betmangala	11	
4 Rayalpad	11	
5 Gantvarpalli	11	
6 Goribidnur	11	
		66
ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.		
MYSORE DISTRICT.		
7 Bandipur	11	
8 Sarjur	11	
9 Chamrajnagar	11	
10 Hardanhalli	11	
HASSAN DISTRICT.		
11 Saklespur	11	
12 Arkalgúd	11	66
NAGAR DIVISION.		
SHIMOGA DISTRICT.		
13 Shikarpur	11	
14 Anantapur	11	
15 Benkipur	11	
16 Nyamti	11	
CHITALDROOG DISTRICT.		
17 Davangere	11	
18 Hurryhur	11	
19 Pavagada	11	
20 Amagal	11	
21 Rampur	11	99
Grand Total.....		231

The total of all three Divisions being 21 posts of 11 Savars each, aggregating 231 men.

3. The Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog thinks the detail proposed for Molkálmuru by the Military Assistant may be dispensed with, but that it may be advisable to retain those at Hiriyur and Chellakere. These posts are not included in the above detail ; but, if necessary, their re-establishment can be hereafter considered.

4. The Deputy Commissioner of Kadur suggests that at least one *Biradari* (of 11 men) should be posted at the head quarters of each taluk in his District. At present, there are Siledar details at those of only three taluks. The Commissioner thinks this unnecessary, but suggests that one *Biradari* might be posted at Tarikere and Kadur, and one in the Malnad. Provision has not been made for these details in the above statement ; but, if necessary, their establishment can be considered hereafter. He further suggests that 6 *Biradars* for out-post duty be furnished from Chitaldroog.

5. Under the new organization, the Siledar Force will be divided into 3 regiments, the head quarters being respectively at Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga, and the details for duty in each Division being furnished from the regiments posted therein.

As regards the other district head quarters, the Military Assistant proposes that the details noted in the margin shall be posted at each respectively, making a grand total of 5 officers and 389 non-commissioned and men for detached duty from the 3 regiments. In addition to this number, the regiment at Mysore has to furnish a guard of one officer and 58 men for duty at the Palace, and one *Biradari* of 11 men for duty with the Parkalswami.

	Officers.	Savars.
Toomkoor ...	1	25
Kolar ...	1	25
Hassan ...	1	36
Chitaldroog ...	1	36
Kadur ...	1	36
Total.....	5	158

6. The future proposed complement of the Force is to be 1,000 sabres exclusive of officers and non-commissioned officers, or in round numbers 24 officers and 1,100 of all other grades. Some modification of these numbers is contemplated as it is proposed to increase the number of officers and non-commissioned officers, but the total of Savars will be reduced accordingly so that the above figures may be adopted as the approximate aggregate.

7. Taking the latter then at 24 officers and 1,100 men, the proposed detachments will give the following as the strength at the head quarters of each regiment, the total strength of each being estimated at 8 officers and 366 non-commissioned and men.

Bangalore Regiment.		Officers.	Men.
Total strength	...	8	366
Detachments	...	2	116
At Head Quarters	...	6	250

Mysore Regiment.		Officers.	Men.
Total strength	...	8	366
Detachments	...	1	102
At Head Quarters	...	7	264

Shimoga Regiment.		Officers.	Men
Total strength	...	8	366
Detachments	...	2	171
At Head Quarters		6	195

8. It is probable that some additional details will have to be furnished, which will increase the number of men on detached duty by about 50; but it appears to the Chief Commissioner that, if the complement of officers be reorganized, the practice of detailing 11 men for each post may be abandoned, and that posts of 1 non-commissioned officer and 6 or 8 men may suffice in some instances at least.

These points may however be reconsidered hereafter, and, in the meantime, the Military Assistant will arrange to carry out the measure, as described above in paras 2 and 5.

9. As the withdrawl of some of the present posts may lead to some little difficulty at first, the Military Assistant will arrange with Commissioners of Divisions for having small details of 4 or 5 men temporarily at any of them at which such an arrangement appears to be absolutely necessary.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

JUDICIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1874.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council was solicited to the extension to this Province of Act XV of 1872, "The Indian Christian Marriage Act."	9th April 1874.	
2	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to the Judicial Commissioner relative to reductions effected in the Police of each District.	10th do	
3	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions relative to the reductions effected in the Kandachar Police of each District were communicated to the Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
4	As solicited by the Officiating Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, the renting of a house for the Chikballapur Munsiff's Court for Rs. 7 per mensem was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	22nd do	
5	Notification conferring Venktarangaiengar, Amildar of the Closepete Taluk, with certain judicial power, was gazetted, and copy sent to the Officiating Judicial Commissioner.	24th do	
6	In reply, the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, were informed that the Chief Commissioner advocated the extension to this Province and Coorg of the Act recently passed by the Madras Legislative to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of wild elephants.	27th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, May 1874.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

PARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1874.

MYSORE.

Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
The usual fortnightly season report was telegraphed to the Government of India, Agricultural Department.	2nd April 1874.	
On the representation of the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, sanction was accorded to the lac contract of the several Districts of the Division being given out for a term of three years instead of one as at present.	7th do	
On the recommendation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, sanction was accorded to the disbursement of Rs. 14—11—6 on account of compensation for land taken up for the Distillery at Kolar.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	10th do	
A manuscript copy of the return of prices current of food grains in the Mysore and Coorg Provinces for the fortnight ending 31st March 1874 was submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce	Do do	
In reply, the Survey and Inam Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner did not consider it advisable to pass any orders for restoration of individual cases of *k digi inams* until the general question affecting them was finally settled on a reference to the Government of India; but that the *Kodagidar* of the Sivarapatna *Kadiga* might be informed that his application would be favorably considered hereafter.	11th do	
In reply, the Inam Commissioner was informed that there would be no object in issuing a title-deed for an *inam*, the temple attached to which was not now worshipped in.	Do do	
In reply, the Commissioner of Nagar was informed that the transfer of the retail arrack license fees to the Shimoga Municipality could not at present be authorized, and that with reference to the disposal of the subscriptions to the Mayo Memorial Fund orders would be issued after a general meeting of the subscribers.	13th do	
In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that, for the reasons stated, the free grant of land to K. Mallappa and G. Mallappa of Chikmagalur could not be sanctioned.	Do do	
On the representation of the Conservator of Forests, sanction was accorded to his name being removed from the list of officers empowered to issue passports for the passing of timber in Mysore.	Do do	
In reply, the Conservator of Forests was informed that he could make such arrangements as he deemed best for felling and removing reserved timber in settled taluks.	Do do	
A refund of Rs 2—14—8 was, on the representation of the Conservator of Forests, authorized, on account of rent on the Shimoga woodyard erroneously collected.	Do do	
Copy of letter from the Government of India, Foreign Department, sanctioning the appropriation of a piece of land in the Kolar District for	14th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	the formation of a new village, in lieu of the existing village of Birammanahalli considered unhealthy and unfit for occupation, as also of the remission of the assessment thereon, was forwarded to the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division for information.		
13	In reply, the Commissioner of Ashtagram was authorized to at once attach and levy full assessment on the *inams* enjoyed by the Barabalóti servants of the Maddur Taluk, which appeared to the Chief Commissioner to be suspicious acquisitions, pending final resumption at the *inams* settlement of the taluk.	15th April 1874.	
14	Copy of a communication from the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, on the subject of Malnad *Warg inams*, was forwarded to the Inam Superintendent, and he was requested to submit an early reply to this office letter dated 11th February 1874.	14th do	*Vide* Pro Februar Part II Rev. Ag. Commerc Nos
15	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Toomkoor District, was requested to submit explanation in regard to the demand, collection and balance statements for January 1874.	Do do	
16	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was requested to explain the cause of certain excess charges exhibited in his revenue process return for the quarter ending 31st December 1873.	Do do	
17	In reply, the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce were informed that it did not appear necessary to the Chief Commissioner to issue detailed instructions for the guidance of officers employed in this Province in the settlement of compensation for crops destroyed during manœuvres, &c., at Camps of Exercise.	14th do	
18	Under circumstances represented by Nundydroog Commissioner, sanction was granted to Rs. 98—10—3, due for 1872—73 in the Kolar District, being written off as irrecoverable.	15th do	
19	On a reference from the Madras Government, the Survey Commissioner, and Commissioner of Nagar were called upon to submit a similar report to the one called for on the Massur project, on the Maddak, Massur and Lakvalli reservoir projects.	16th do	
20	The Commissioner of Nundydroog Division was requested to report whether the land required for the model farm at Bangalore had been taken over and the transactions concluded.	Do do	
21	The sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council was solicited to the amendment of Land Inam Rule XIII and paras 12 and 13 of the Inam Procedure so as to admit of Inam Assistants' attaching the lands of absent *inamdars*.	17th do	
22	In reply, the Survey Commissioner was informed that a receipt in some shape ought to be given for every payment or collection of public money, and that the omission to do so in the case of collections for boundary marks could not but open the door to fraud and oppression; he was further directed to report whether the entry by the officer introducing the new settlement in survey form No. 4 of the cost of the "*Bands*" as a portion of the revenue demand against the ryot for the year would be feasible and suitable.	Do do	
23	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was requested to submit further information before an irrecoverable balance of Rs. 495—4—2 in the Toomkoor District for 1872—73 could be written off.	Do do	
24	On a report from the Ashtagram Commissioner, sanction was accorded to the grant for coffee cultivation of a strip of land measuring 3 *a*, 15 *p*, 26 *yds*. to Ali Khan of the Manjarabad Taluk.	Do do	
25	Season report for the fortnight ending 16th April 1874 was signalled to the Secretary, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, and copy sent by post.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
26	On the representation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, an irrecoverable balance of Rs. 27—0—9 for 1872—73 in the Kolar District was ordered to be struck off the accounts.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	17th April 1874.	
27	On the recommendation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, a refund bill for Rs. 772—13—10 lying at the credit of Ramachandra, a minor, in the Dodballapur Taluk, was sanctioned.	Do do	
28	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions relative to the mode of bringing excess in *inams* to account were communicated to the Survey and Inam Commissioner.	18th do	
29	In reply, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner was requested to report what payments should be made to the Shanbhogs of Channagiri, and in arriving at a decision it was to be considered (1) whether the levy of *Aya* was stopped from and after the date on which the settlement first took effect, and (2) whether the village officers in question had discharged their duty satisfactorily during the period for which temporary remuneration was solicited.	Do do	
30	Copy of a statement shewing the lands proposed to be granted in lieu of the *inam* lands submerged by the improvements executed to the Vittalapur Tank, received from the Nundydroog Commissioner, was forwarded to the Superintendent of Inam Settlements for report as to how the *inams* referred to had been disposed of, and what was their extent and assessment as recognized by his Department.	Do do	
31	Three printed copies of return of food grains in Mysore and Coorg for fortnight ending 31st March 1874 were forwarded to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce to replace manuscripts.	20th do	
32	As solicited by the Nagar Commissioner, an arrear of Rs. 56—0—6 being written off the accounts was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	21st do	
33	As solicited by the Nundydroog Division, the grant of a piece of land in the Goribidnur Taluk to certain inhabitants for building purposes was sanctioned.	Do do	
34	Copy of Government of India, Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, on the subject of allowances to native apprentices during their training at the Civil Engineering College, Punjab, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests.	Do do	
35	As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, an irrecoverable balance amounting to Rs. 66—6—0 being written off the accounts was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	23rd do	
36	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner did not think it advisable to impose a gun tax in the Province as proposed by the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District.	Do do	
37	In reply, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner was authorized to have certain wrongly issued title-deeds cancelled.	24th do	
38	As solicited by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, the issue of a separate title-deed in a case when one was withheld by mistake on the original settlement was sanctioned.	Do do	
39	The Officiating Director of Revenue Settlements, Madras, was informed that Mr. Assistant Commissioner Mahomed Ali would be deputed to meet him for the purpose of settling the boundary dispute between North Arcot and Mysore.—Instructions to Nundydroog Commissioner accordingly.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
40	Copies of correspondence with the Madras Government relative to a boundary dispute between Mysore and the Yalandur Jahagir, were forwarded to the Ashtagram Commissioner to arrange with the Collector of Coimbatore for giving effect to the arrangement accepted by the Madras Government.—Copy to Survey and Settlement Commissioner.	27th April 1874.	
41	A Rule amending Rule VII of the Rules for the settlement of *inam* money payments was submitted for the sanction of the Government of India.	Do do	
42	Three printed copies of return of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 15th April, were submitted to the Government of India, Agricultural Department, to replace manuscripts.	Do do	
43	In reply, the Inam Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner concurred in certain views set forth by him regarding dormant cash inams in waste *warys* not held by the cash *inamdar*.	28th do	
44	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to Ashtagram Commissioner relative to the coffee land held by one Major Boresford.	Do do	
45	The season report for fortnight ending 30th April 1874, was telegraphed to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	30th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *May* 1874.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FORESTS.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1874.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Order.
1	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, sanction was conveyed to copies of the "Flora Sylvatica" and "Beddome's Ferns" belonging to his Office being bound.	2nd April 1874.	
2	Copy of a letter from the Government of India, forwarding an amended form of statement shewing the progress made by the Forest Department in supplying State Railways with sleepers, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests, with the request that the information therein called for may be furnished.	6th do	
3	A copy of *Revue des Eaux et Forets Annales Forestieres* No. 2 *Fevrier* 1874, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests for circulation to those Officers of his Department, who were conversant with French.	9th do	
4	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, the purchase of a copy of Scott's Route book was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	10th do	
5	On the representation of the Conservator, the payment of a reward of Rs. 250 to Writer Muddappa, who prosecuted the men concerned in the sandal fraud case at Hoonsoor, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	14th do	Vide Part II Rev. Forest for March 1874, No
6	In reply, the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, were informed that no sleepers for State Railways were now being cut in this Province.	15th do	
7	The "General" "Classified" and "Distribution" lists of the Officers of the Mysore and Coorg Forest Department for the half-year ending 31st March 1874, were forwarded to the Secretary to Government, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	17th do	
8	In reply, the Conservator of Forests was requested to report how long the services of the clerk sanctioned in No. 4280—84, dated 31st October last, would be required, and for what special works.	18th do	
9	In reply, the Conservator of Forests was requested to ascertain the grounds on which the Irrigation Department refuse to allow sandalwood trees to grow on channels, and to communicate the same to this Office with his opinion on the objections raised.	Do do	
10	In reply, the Conservator of Forests was informed that the Chief Commissioner concurred with the Deputy Accountant General in considering that an officer who was detained by illness at his head quarters' station or elsewhere could not claim to draw travelling allowance for the period that his establishment was out in camp until he rejoined it.	Do do	
11	Nine copies of certain papers connected with the tramway and sleeper slides constructed in the Jansar Forest Division, received from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, were forwarded to the Conservator of	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	Forests, with the request that every Forest Officer may be furnished with a copy.		
12	Revised Rules for the Mysore Forest Department, drawn up by the Conservator of Forests and approved by the Chief Commissioner, were submitted to the Government of India, and, for the reasons stated, sanction solicited to their adoption in supersession of those sanctioned in 1869.	18th April 1874.	
13	In reply, the Conservator of Forests was requested to explain the necessity for repairing the sandalwood koti at Sagar when the building of a new one was in contemplation.	20th do	
14	Proceedings embodying the Conservator's explanation regarding the various plantations in charge of the Conservator of Forests with a review on the subject by the Chief Commissioner, were submitted to the Government of India for information.	21st do	
15	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, the employment of two peons for three months in the Shikarpur Taluk was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	23rd do	
16	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, the sale of an unserviceable hill tent belonging to his Department, and the purchase of a new one from the Central Jail, Bangalore, at a cost Rs. 440, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	22nd do	
17	Twelve printed copies of Government of India, Revenue Department, No. 1331, dated 15th November 1873, communicating observations and orders on the Mysore Forest Report for 1872—73, were forwarded to the Conservator of Forests.	Do do	
18	A list of unanswered references for the quarter ending 31st March 1874, was submitted to the Government of India, Agricultural Department.	24th do	
19	A copy of *Annuaire des Eaux et Forêts* 1874, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests.	29th do	
20	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, an advance of Rs. 120 to Mr. Stephens, Forest Ranger at Hassan, to enable him to purchase a horse, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
21	The Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, were solicited to furnish this Administration with three more copies of the papers connected with the tramway and sleeper slides constructed in the Jansar Forest Division.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, May 1874.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

FINANCIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1874.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	As solicited by the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, the payment of Rs. 30, being amount of subscription in advance from July 1873 on account of the "Indian Economist" for the High School Library, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	1st April 1874.	
2	As solicited by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, a proposition statement of contingent allowances to be fixed for each taluk and Judicial Assistant's Court, consequent on the revision of the Civil Courts in his Division, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
3	As solicited by the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, a bill for Rs. 57—5—6 on account of charges incurred, in connection with a criminal case, by order of the Division Magistrate of Shimoga, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
4	As solicited by the Officiating Commissioner, Nagar Division, a bill for Rs. 25—15—2 on account of repairs to a single pole tent was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
5	As solicited by the Officiating Commissioner, Nagar Division, a bill for Rs. 25 for weeding the Cinchona plantation on the Kalhatti hills was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
6	As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, a supplemental batta bill for Rs. 6—12—5 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
7	As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, a refund bill for Rs. 41—5—6 on behalf of one Krishnappa was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
8	As solicited by the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, the purchase of furniture at an aggregate cost of Rs. 1,732—3—0 for the several Munsiffs' Courts in the Nundydroog Division was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
9	As solicited by the Officiating Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, a gratuity of Rs. 263—13—8 was sanctioned on behalf of a Daffedar of the Bangalore Town Municipal Commission.	2nd do	
10	On the representation of the Officiating Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, a pension of Rs. 50 per mensem on behalf of Venkatrangaiya, late Amildar of the Harnhalli Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
11	On a final report from the Deputy Accountant General, a pension of Rs. 9—11—1 per mensem on behalf of Vitthal Sukharam, a classer in the Revenue Survey, was sanctioned.	Do do	
12	The bills of the Lal Bagh, for March 1874, were forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for audit, and he was informed of certain arrangements sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in the working staff of the garden until further orders.—Communicated to Superintendent, Lal-Bagh.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
13	The Government of India, in the Foreign Department, were informed that an expenditure of Rs. 1,167—13—1 was incurred by this Government in connection with the late Camp of Exercise near Bangalore, and that as the charge was small the Chief Commissioner proposed that it should be debited to Mysore Revenues.	2nd April 1874.	
14	As solicited by the Judicial Commissioner, sanction was accorded to Krishnasing, Naib Sheristadar of the Judicial Commissioner's Office, being transferred to the Pension List on a pension of Rs. 72—1—4, Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	4th do	
15	In reply, sanction was accorded to a bill amounting to Rs. 12—6—0, submitted by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, being charges incurred in removing records, furniture and treasury from Hebbur and Huliyurdurga to Kunigal.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
16	On the representation of the Judicial Commissioner, a permanent advance of Rs. 7 was authorized to be drawn for each Munsiff's Court to meet the charges connected with the service of processes.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
17	As solicited by the Anche Bakshi, sanction was accorded to the expenditure of Rs. 44—8—0 in the purchase of Anche stamps, &c.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
18	On the representation of the Judicial Commissioner, sanction was accorded to the monthly allowance for manufactures of the Central Jail being increased to Rs. 500 per mensem and to the Superintendent drawing out a sum of Rs. 2,300 to enable him to meet present liabilities and adjust outstanding balances.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
19	As solicited by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, sanction was granted to the disbursement of a gratuity of Rs. 184 to Timmaiya, Revenue peon of the Betmangala Taluk.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
20	Copy of a Resolution regarding the sale of Court fee labels, received from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for information.	Do do	
21	The Deputy Accountant General was requested to report if, under existing rules, a compassionate gratuity equal to 2 or 3 months' pay of the late Regimentdar Kasim Beg could be granted to his widow.	8th do	
22	In reply, the Commissioner of Ashtagram was informed that the Chief Commissioner had no objection to the retention of Narsaiya, Sheristadar of the Mandya Taluk, in the public service, till he had completed the required term of service to entitle him to the higher rate of pension.	9th do	
23	A proposition statement for the entertainment of additional medical aid and menial establishment for the new Civil Hospital at Mysore was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department for sanction.	Do do	
24	A transfer receipt for Rs. 14—4—0, in adjustment of their account current up to 31st December 1873, was forwarded to Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.	11th do	
25	Under circumstances represented by the Nundydroog Commissioner, gratuities aggregating Rs. 248 on behalf of two Revenue peons were sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with applications.	Do do	
26	As submitted by the Deputy Accountant General, gratuities aggregating Rs. 5,430—1—2 on behalf of 42 Policemen were sanctioned.	13th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
27	As solicited by Nundydroog Commissioner, two bills amounting to Rs. 2—7—4 on account of refunds was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	13th April 1874.	
28	As solicited by the Superintendent of Inam Settlements, an estimate for Rs. 108—10—0 on account of certain additions to be made to his Office-building was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General,	Do do	
29	On the representation of the Nagar Commissioner, a refund of Rs. 11—4—6 on account of excess of revenue collected from one Benaka of the Sorab Taluk was authorized.	14th do	
30	As solicited by Superintendent, Government Press, the retention of the services of Mr. Joakim, a temporary Compositor, was sanctioned for a further period of six months.	Do do	
31	On the recommendation of the Ashtagram Commissioner, Ram Rao, Head Munishi, Nanjangúd Sub-Division Office; Lakshminarrappa, 2nd Munishi, Chamrajnagar Taluk; and Krishna Rao, Naib Sheristadar of Hoonsoor Sub-Division Office, were ordered to be transferred to the Pension List.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	14th do	
32	As solicited by the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, sanction was accorded to an estimate for Rs. 160, as altered in this Office, for putting stone posts with chain to the south side of the Kattankere tank at Hassan.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
33	In reply, sanction was accorded to a bill for Rs. 4, submitted by the Ashtagram Commissioner, on account of charges incurred in rapairing and lining with tin certain copper vessels of the Sadar Distillery at Hassan.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
34	As solicited by Nundydroog Commissioner, the payment of acting allowance to the Peshkar of Toomkoor for having acted as Amildar was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	15th do	
35	As requested by the Deputy Accountant General, two bills aggregating Rs. 395—12—1 for adjustment of charges incurred in India, on stationery supplied by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, were forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
36	On the representation of the Nagar Commissioner, sanction was accorded to the estimates amounting to Rs. 2,929—8—0 for the repair of the Rameswara Devasthan and car belonging to it.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
37	On the recommendation of the Commissioner, Nagar Division, sanction was accorded to the transfer of Ramachandrappa, Deputy Accountant, Shimoga District Office, to the Pension List on a pension of Rs. 16—10—8 per mensem.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	16th do	
38	As solicited by the Nagar Commissioner, the disbursement of gratuities to six peons of the Chanagiri Taluk were authorized.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
39	A bill for the refund of Rs. 48—10—9 to one Basvaiya of the Sorab Taluk, submitted by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	17th do	
40	On a reference from the Nagar Commissioner, the Deputy Accountant General was requested to report whether a charge of Rs 303—13—4 on account of back pay due to Shamaiengar, Revenue Sheristadar of the Shimoga District, could be met from general savings.	Do do	
41	Applications for gratuity on behalf of 2 individuals of the Daftar Department were forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for submission in the usual manner for sanction.	28th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
42	On the representation of the Military Assistant, the sanction of the Government of India was solicited to the grant to his family of a gratuity equal to six months' pay of the late Regimentdar Kasim Beg.	18th April 1874.	
43	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was informed that an application would be made to the Madras Government to raise the contribution by the amount required for extra hands for the Treasury on a further report from him.	Do do	
44	On the representation of the Ashtagram Commissioner, sanction was accorded to the payment of acting allowances aggregating Rs. 27—9—6 to certain officials of the Mysore District.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
45	As solicited by the Nagar Commissioner, the purchase of scales and weights for the revenue-collecting officers in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts were sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	20th do	
46	Copy of Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 2675, G, dated 31st December 1873, intimating that His Excellency the Governor General in Council was unable to sanction a special grant of Rs. 20,000 from the General Revenues of the Province for the Bangalore model farm during 1873—74, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, with instructions that any deficiency be made up from Local Fund General.	21st do	
47	As solicited by Nundydroog Commissioner, the refund of Rs. 13—7—0 to a resident of the Kolar District was sanctioned.	Do do	
48	The Deputy Accountant General was requested to pay an amount of Rs. 700 for repairing the Superintendent's Bungalow and Office in the Lal-Bagh by instalments to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner on his receipts.	Do do	
49	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the purchase of certain books at a cost of Rs. 130 for supply to Provincial Schools was sanctioned.	22nd do	
50	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's orders were communicated to President, Cantonment Municipal Board, on the Budget for 1874—75.	Do do	
51	The Superintendent of the Lal-Bagh was informed that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned, subject to the confirmation of the Supreme Government, a revision of his establishment with effect from 1st April 1874.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	23rd do	
52	As solicited by the Officiating Commissioner, Nagar Division, an estimate amounting to Rs. 19—4—0 for repairing a hill tent was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
53	As solicited by the Deputy Accountant General, the purchase of certain articles of furniture at a cost of Rs. 109 for his office use was sanctioned.	Do do	
54	A statement shewing the number and value of uncurrent and spurious coins cut or broken at the Treasuries in this Province for the commencement of 1872—73, was submitted to the Government of India, Financial Department.	24th do	
55	On the final report of the Deputy Accountant General, gratuities for 121 Policemen of certain Taluks of the Bangalore, Shimoga and Mysore Districts, aggregating Rs. 15,480—8—0, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
56	A monthly statement of cash balances for 1st April 1874 was returned to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
57	As solicited by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, the appropriation of Rs. 6,000 from saving under head "Boundary marks" to meet excess under head "Contingent" was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	24th April 1874.	
58	As solicited by the Chief Engineer, a gratuity on behalf of a peon in his Office was sanctioned.	Do do	
59	Two bills for Rs. 335—4—1 and Rs. 10—2—9, in adjustment of value, freight, &c., of stores supplied by Her Majesty's Secretary of State per S. S. "Seagull," were forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	25th do	
60	As solicited by the Surgeon, the disbursement of the usual annual rewards of Rs. 10 each to the Vaccinators named, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
61	As solicited by the Nagar Commissioner, a refund bill for Rs. 10, being amount wrongly collected from one Bhatta, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with bill.	Do do	
62	Copy of a communication from the Deputy Accountant General on the subject of the payment of compensation on account of a village in the vicinity of the Public Buildings was forwarded to the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division for the issue of the necessary instructions to the District Officer to pay the parties concerned.	Do do	
63	As solicited by Nundydroog Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to the refund of Rs. 39—8—0 to one Mahomedkhan of Closepet, being sale proceeds of a withered branch sold by auction.	Do do	
64	As solicited by the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to the continuance of certain temporary arrangements in his Office establishment until the return of Mr. Gordon from leave, who intended making permanent proposals for its revision.	27th do	
65	On a final report from the Deputy Accountant General, gratuities aggregating Rs. 409—0—0 to certain peons was sanctioned.	28th do	
66	As solicited by the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, the adjustment of Rs. 382—7—0 misappropriated in 1871 by one Chennakesava Rao, while employed as Nazir in the Judicial Assistant's Court at Chitaldroog, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with copy of Judicial Commissioner's letter.	Do do	
67	Three printed copies of the Mysore Civil List, as it stood on the 1st April 1874, were submitted to the Government of India, Financial Department.	29th do	
68	On a final report from the Deputy Accountant General, the disbursement of an invalid gratuity of Rs. 152—0—0 to a Lascar was sanctioned.	Do do	
69	On the representation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, the disbursement of a gratuity of Rs. 186—0—0 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
70	As solicited by the Superintendent of Inam Settlements, the purchase of certain self-inking presses, &c., at a cost of Rs. 127, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
71	A proposition statement for the revision of the establishment of the Lal-Bag at Bangalore, was submitted for the sanction of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	Do do	
72	As solicited by the Deputy Accountant General, estimates amounting to Rs. 130—0—for repairing certain latrines in the Siledar and Barr lines were sanctioned.	30th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
73	On the representation of the Anche Bakshi, the disbursement of a gratuity of Rs. 300—0—0 on behalf of an employé in his Office was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	30th April 1874.	
74	The Chief Commissioner's orders on the Municipal Budgets of the Nundydroog Division, for the year 1874—75, were communicated to the Commissioner and the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, May 1874.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

GENERAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1874.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	As solicited by the Anche Bakshi, certain promotions and transfers recommended by him in the Anche Department were sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	1st April 1874.	
2	As solicited by the Anche Bakshi, the substitution of water-proof canvas bags for the leather wallets at present used by his Department, was sanctioned.	1st do	
3	A bill of lading for 200 lbs. of cotton seed, received from Mr. Afkin, Suez, was forwarded to the Agent, P. & O. Co., with a request that the seed might be cleared and forwarded to Colonel Boddam.—Communicated to Colonel Boddam, and Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.	2nd do	
4	Notification granting Mr. Wellesley, Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, three months' privilege leave, was gazetted, and copy sent to that Officer.	Do do	
5	A tabular statement of vacancies and a register of effective and non-effective Officers employed in this Province and Coorg, with proportionate return for March 1874, was submitted to the Government of India, Foreign Department.	Do do	
6	In reply, copy of a letter from the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, explaining certain discrepancies in the statements showing the operation of the European Vagrancy Acts in this Province during the half-year ending 30th June 1873, was submitted to the Government of India, Home Department.	Do do	
7	In reply, Colonel Boddam was requested to submit a report on the services of his native assistant, whose services he proposes to retain.	Do do	
8	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's opinion was submitted to the Government of India, Agricultural Department, on the proposed new Ordinance on the registration of marriages between Asiatic immigrants in Trinidad.	Do do	
9	The sanction of the Government of India was solicited to the appointment permanently of Mr. Syed Nasiruddin, as Assistant Superintendent, Inam Settlements.	4th do	
10	Five copies of the Quarterly Civil Lists of the Mysore and Coorg Provinces, for the quarter ending 31st March 1874, were forwarded to the Financial Secretary, for transmission to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.	Do do	
11	The packing account of the S. S. Woosung was returned duly receipted to the Commissary of Ordnance, Fort Saint George, and attention drawn to the remarks by the Executive Engineer, Bangalore, on the quality, &c., of the measuring tapes supplied.	Do do	
12	A copy of the Gradation and Distribution List of Officers in the Mysore and Coorg Commissions for the quarter ending 31st March 1874, was forwarded to the Secretary to Government, Foreign Department.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
13	In reply, the Proprietor of the "Mysore Akbari" was informed that the Chief Commissioner was unable to sanction any further expenditure on Hindustani papers at present.	4th April 1874.	
14	A copy of a letter addressed to the Quarter Master General, intimating that the Government of India were pleased to sanction the money realized from fines inflicted on prostitutes being kept as a special fund for destitute women, received with Under-Secretary's endorsement, No. 384, dated 18th February 1874, was forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General, and the Deputy Accountant General respectively, for information.	Do do	
15	Two copies of the Gradation and Distribution Lists of Officers in the Mysore and Coorg Commissions for the quarter ending 31st March 1874, were forwarded to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General.	6th do	
16	In reply, the Commissioner, Nagar Division, was informed that Bharmaiya, Amildar of the Shikarpur Taluk, should be required to take his pension, the rule in the Civil Pension Code being made applicable in settling the amount.	7th do	
17	In reply, sanction was accorded to an addition, to the Bye-law requiring the registration of single bullock carts plying for hire within the Municipal limits of the Cantonment and Town of Bangalore, imposing a penalty for infringement of the same.	Do do	
18	A petition received from the ryots of Alsur was forwarded to the President, Municipal Commission, who was requested to ascertain whether the petitioners had a real grievance to complain of; if their statements were well founded, he was directed to exempt such as were *bonâ fide* agriculturists and did not ply their carts for hire, from the payment of the cart-tax.	Do do	
19	The attention of the Treasury Officer, Hassan District, was drawn to certain inaccuracies noticed in the statement of prices current, for the fortnight ending 15th March 1874, submitted by him, and the necessary alterations requested.	Do do	
20	Copy of a statement received from Colonel Poddam, containing detailed information in respect to his 2nd year's experiment with imported Russian sun-flower seed, was forwarded to the Secretary, Agri-Horticultural Society of India, Calcutta, for information.	Do do	
21	Copy of the same was also forwarded to the Secretary to Government, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
22	Classified General and Disposition Lists of Officers of the Mysore Revenue Survey for the half-year ending 31st March 1874, were forwarded to the Secretary to Government in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
23	In reply, a concise history of the Museum at Bangalore from its establishment, together with information regarding the present condition of the collections, was submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
24	In reply, the Deputy Surgeon General was informed that the Chief Commissioner had no objection to newly arrived Medical Officers attending the Bowring Civil Hospital during their probationary course, but with the understanding that they were not to have independent charge and were to be entirely under Doctor Oswald's control.	9th do	
25	A statement of civil servants attached to this Province absent on furlough, special and subsidiary leave, for the quarter ending 31st March 1874, was forwarded to the Secretary to Government, Home Department.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
26	In reply, the attention of the Nundydroog Commissioner was drawn to the Subsidiary Rules published under the Rules for the inspection and control of prostitutes and brothels, and he was informed that the Chief Commissioner saw no reason for altering the present arrangement, by which the Officer in medical charge of the Lock Hospital performs the duty of Secretary to the Committee.	10th April 1874.	
27	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's remarks were communicated to the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, relative to a disturbance in the town of Hoonsoor during the Moharam festival.	Do do	
28	In reply, the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals was informed that the services of one P. Changalraya Modali might be secured for the subordinate medical service of this Province, and that the post of 2nd class Hospital Assistant might be offered to him.	Do do	
29	Copy of a letter from Colonel Boddam, enclosing samples of fine wheat from Bombay, was forwarded to the Nagar Commissioner, with a request that he would report whether it was desirable to procure the same for cultivation in Nagar as proposed.	13th do	
30	Copies of a letter from the Bombay Government, submitting a report on the results obtained from experiments made with various manures by the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens in that Presidency, received from the Under-Secretary, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, were forwarded to the Commissioners of Divisions, Superintendent of Coorg and Colonel Boddam, for information.	Do do	
31	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's remarks on the Military Assistant's representations,—that an Apothecary and not a Hospital Assistant should be posted to the Military Department,—were communicated to that officer.—Communicated to Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, for report on the points noticed.	Do do	
32	In reply, Colonel Boddam was informed that the stable litter and sweepings in the Siledar Lines were the property of the Regiment, and that the Chief Commissioner could not interfere with the arrangements made for their disposal, but that he might arrange with the Military Assistant for a certain number of cart-loads being reserved for him at the contract rates.	14th do	
33	Copy of a monthly return of the Mysore Siledar Horse, for March 1874, was forwarded to the Quarter Master General of the Army, Fort Saint George.	Do do	
34	In reply, Colonel Boddam was informed that he was at liberty to utilize the land to the west of Government-House compound for any purpose he pleases, ¼ being reserved for sorgho, for fodder.	Do do	
35	In reply, the Commissioner, Nundydroog, was requested to inform Mr. Lavelle of the terms under which a mining right could be granted to him in the Kolar District, and to submit his reply with such remarks as he may have to offer at an early date.	Do do	
36	The Government of India, in the Foreign Department, were solicited to issue early orders on the Mysore Budget estimate of receipts and disbursements for 1874—75.	15th do	
37	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was informed that, while the Chief Commissioner approved of the principle of taxing private woodyards situated within Municipal limits, he considered that the sliding scale of taxation proposed by the Mysore Municipal Board was somewhat high, and that the maximum rate should not for the first year exceed Rs. 20, and the minimum should be fixed at Rs. 6, as was the case at Bangalore.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders
38	Notification granting the Amildar of the Periyapatna Taluk privilege leave, and making arrangements for the performance of his work, was gazetted, and copy sent to Officiating Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.	16th April 1874.	
39	Copies of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings for the month of March 1874, were forwarded to the Government of India, in the Foreign, Financial and Home Departments.	Do do	
40	In reply, Colonel Beddam was informed that his report on agricultural operations and experiments during the past year should have been accompanied by further detailed information of the charges incurred during that period.	Do do	
41	In reply, the Revd. Mr. Hodson, General Superintendent of Wesleyan Missions, was informed that application had been made to the Government of India for the extension to this Province of Act XV of 1872, "The Indian Christian Marriage Act," and that on receipt of a reply, his request for the grant of licenses to certain Missionaries would be complied with.	Do do	
42	Copy of the services of Mr. N. Daly, Assistant Conservator of Forests, received from the Conservator of Forests, British Burmah, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
43	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's observations on the subject of fostering the sandalwood-carving industry in his Division were communicated to the Commissioner, Nagar Division.	Do do	
44	Bye-law to prevent persons afflicted with loathesome disease from vending any articles of food in the markets and bazars of the Cantonment, submitted by the President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, was returned to that officer for the insertion of a penal clause therein.	17th do	
45	The packing accounts per S. S. Palestine were returned duly receipted to the Commissary of Ordnance, Madras, with the request that the attention of the Director General of Stores may be invited to the remarks of the Superintendent, Government Press, noticing that 30 pieces of thin cloth and thick packing cord were received instead of 30 rolls of binders' calico and stitching twine respectively.	Do do	
46	In reply, the President, Cantonment Municipal Board, was informed that the Chief Commissioner was decidedly opposed to any addition to the existing number of beer and arrack shops in the Town or Cantonment of Bangalore; but that, under the circumstances represented, sanction was accorded to the increase in both the classes of liquor-shops approved by the Bench of Justices on the present occasion.	Do do	
47	Copy of Resolution from the Government of India, Home Department, forwarding, in view to his mode of treatment being tried and the result communicated, a copy of Doctor J. Dougall's report on the treatment of leprosy, was forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General.	18th do	
48	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions relative to the Gumbaz Treasury at Seringapatam were communicated to the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.	Do do	
49	In reply, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was informed that it was understood that the list of station marks of the Great Trigonometrical Survey were sent direct to District Officers by that Department.	Do do	
50	The Executive Engineer, Bangalore, was requested to furnish this Office with a certificate of the value of the property known as Bishop Cotton's School in Bangalore.	20th do	
51	In reply, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was requested to distribute copies of the "Kasimul Akbar" to the Deputy Commissioners, Bangalore, Toomkoor and Kolar.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
52	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated in the case of one Appaiya to the Commissioner, Nagar Division.	20th April 1874.	
53	In reply, explanation in regard to the transfer of certain land in the Cantonment of Bangalore to the Municipality, was submitted to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.	Do do	
54	In reply, the Post Master General, Madras, was informed that the District Magistrate was investigating the case of robbery of Her Majesty's mail, despatched from Bangalore to Mysore, and that the result would be intimated to him.	21st do	
55	Messrs. Thacker Vining & Co., Bombay, were requested to forward 12 copies of Doctor Hunter's "Health in India."	Do do	
56	In reply, the reports of the Commissioners of Divisions, shewing the condition of the principal stations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey in this Province, were forwarded to the Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.	Do do	
57	Notification relative to the entertainment of P. Changalraya Modaliar in the subordinate medical service, with the rank of 2nd class Hospital Assistant, was gazetted, and copy sent to Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals.	Do do	
58	Copy of a communication from the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, suggesting that the Inspector of Schools in this Province be desired to furnish annually a report upon the Military orphans in the Roman Catholic schools, was forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for report whether there are any objections to the course proposed.	Do do	
59	Copy of despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, confirming the arrangements made in regard to the appointment of a Deputy Inspector General of Police for this Province, received from the Government of India, Foreign Department, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
60	The Principal of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, was solicited to afford the Chief Commissioner with his assistance in procuring the services of a thoroughly competent Superintendent for the proposed model farm at Bangalore.	22nd do	
61	In reply, the Officiating Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division was informed that the disposal of the future head quarters of the Taluk of Harnhalli must be deferred until it is known how the latter may be affected by the redistribution of taluks in connection with the Munsiff's scheme.	Do do	
62	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's remarks were communicated to President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, on the question of erecting a Town Hall at Bangalore.	23rd do	
63	The Government of India in the Foreign Department were informed that no marriage certificates had been received during the quarter ending 31st March 1874.	24th do	
64	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's observations on the report of the Friend-in-Need-Society, for the past calender year, were communicated to the Honorary Secretary of the Society.	Do do	
65	Copy of Government of India, Financial Department, No. 2346, intimating that Her Majesty's Secretary of State had sanctioned the supply of books asked for in this Office No. 4366—131, dated 4th November 1873, was forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
66	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to Nagar Commissioner in the matter of a compiaint preferred by certain inhabitants of Kadur, Tarikere, &c., against certain Lingayats appointed members of the Committee for the management of the temple of Ranganathaswami at Hogarihalli in the Kadur Taluk.	25th April 1874.	
67	The Madras Government were solicited to furnish this Administration with certain arms and ammunition on payment for use in exterminating wild animals.	Do do	
68	Certain promotions among the Commissioned ranks of the Mysore Siledar Force, were gazetted, and copy sent to Military Assistant.	Do do	
69	Copy of report from the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, with accompaniments on the treatment of leprosy at the Sir Jamsetjie Jajibhoy Hospital in Bombay, was forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals with 4 spare copies.	27th do	
70	In reply, the Madras Government were informed that the Inspector of Schools in this Province would undertake the duty of reporting on the Military orphans in the Roman Catholic schools in this Province.	Do do	
71	A quarterly statement of references from Government, remaining unanswered for quarter ending 31st March 1874, was submitted to the Government of India, Foreign Department.	28th do	
72	Copy of Government of India, Revenue Department, No. 1355, on the cultivation of the sun-flower plant in this Province, was forwarded to Colonel Boddam for information and further report as to the value of the oil extracted from the seed on receipt of the reports from Departments to which the oil has been sent for experiment.	Do do	
73	The Madras Government were solicited to transfer the services of Havildar Major Gozuffar Beg of the 4th Regiment, Madras Light Cavalry, to this Province to fill the vacant post of Risaldar of the 2nd Regiment, Mysore Horse.	Do do	
74	The Ashtagram Commissioner was requested to call upon the Hassan Deputy Commissioner to report on the European method of cultivating coffee.	29th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *May* 1874.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

EDUCATIONAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1874.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Copy of letter from the Government of India, Home Department, forwarding amended statistical forms for use, instead of the forms B—Education 1 and 2 framed by the Statistical Committee of 1866, was forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, with a request for compliance in his future reports.	18th April 1874.	
2	The Secretary of Bishop Cotton's School was requested to supply information on certain points in connection with the school.	20th do	
3	Copy of Government of India, Revenue Department, No. 10—1191, on the subject of the preparation of a Manual of Agriculture for general use throughout India, was forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for consideration.	23rd do	
4	In reply, certain proposals for utilizing the surplus of allotment for education from the local fund cess were submitted to the Government of India, Home Department.	30th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, May 1874.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

MILITARY.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1874.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	In reply, a report on the petition from Kaja Husen, late Jamadar in the 7th Regiment, Mysore Horse, was submitted to the Government of India, Foreign Department.	18th April 1874.	
2	On a reference from the Officiating Commandant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, the sanction of the Supreme Government was solicited to the confirmation of Captain F. L. Haleman as Adjutant of the Corps.	Do do	
3	On the representation of the Military Assistant, sanction was accorded to the retention of the services of the Drill Instructors of Infantry for a further period of six months.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
4	As recommended by the Military Assistant, the promotion of certain Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers to fill vacancies was sanctioned.	20th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, May 1874.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.